

HOME NEWS

Doctors threaten industrial action over alleged discrimination in pay policy

From John Roper
Health Services Correspondent
Glasgow.

Hospital consultants, general practitioners, community physi-
cians and junior doctors yes-
terday threatened possible in-
dustrial action over pay. They
passed a motion saying that, if
necessary, action beginning with a one-day national with-
drawal of non-urgent services
must be taken because of dis-
crimination against them under
the Government's incomes poli-
cies.

The annual representative
meeting of the British Medical
Association in Glasgow also
agreed unanimously that their
independent pay review body
be asked for a statement of intent
and for recommendations
that would rectify anomalies
and lead to the restoration
of doctors' economic status.

Mr Anthony Graham,
the consultants' leader, said: "If
the Government will not allow
the review body to do its job,
then really we will have to do
it for ourselves." The council
would not take industrial
action unless it clearly became
necessary to protect them-
selves, their families and uti-
lities, the National Health
Service.

There was no mention in the
motions of inviting the review
body, as suggested earlier this
week, to make an interim
award before April, 1978, when
the next annual review takes
place.

It was made clear that the
decision on industrial action
was taken most reluctantly.
Anger and frustration over the
Government's incomes policies
in the past two years clearly

produced a determination to
act together, seldom seen so
strongly at an annual meeting
of the profession.

Differences between groups
were buried, or at least
papered over.

But Mr David Bolt, chairman
of the consultants' negotiating
committee, said that there was
rancour in the whole profession.
All the same, the leaders set
off for the barricades and
found a thin army when they
got there.

The profession appeared to
feel very strongly about the
issue, he said. Let them just
once do something together
that would not offend profes-
sional conscience and do the
minimum harm, but make
clear to the Government that
they were dealing with the
whole profession.

Mr R. K. Greenwood, a con-
sultant from the Trent region,
said that the profession must
not be the first to break any
rule. "But my God, we must
be the second," he said, to
applause. "We are together
and together we are the
strongest single force in the
country. But we must use that
responsibility."

Proposing the motion, which
included the call for one-day
industrial action, Mr Graham
said that the review body's
task was to provide some
assurance to the profession
that their standards of living
would not be depressed by
arbitrary government action
and to engender confidence
that their pay would be settled
on a just basis.

However it was not Mr
Cordle's involvement with the
Poulson empire that drew
criticism from the select com-
mittee, but the uses to which
he put it, notably his participation
in a Commons debate in
October.

But Mr Cordle had made
known his involvement long
before his affairs became the
subject of a Sunday paper ex-
clusive. The 1975 edition of
directory *Business Background*
of MPs includes his entry.

"Ex-consultant: John Poulson
(E5928 received to cover ex-
penses for five years.)"

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The Prime Minister had
given them no hope and had
made it plain that those with-
out industrial muscle (and that
was the phrase used) and par-
ticularly those in the public
sector would fair less well
under the pay policy, Mr Grab-
ham said.

An amendment to delete
the call for one-day national
industrial action was over-
whelmingly defeated.

Leading article, page 13

Callaghan pay warning to unions

From Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff.

The Prime Minister urged
trade unions yesterday to keep
their wage demands within
reasonable limits.

Mr Callaghan said the infla-
tion rate was beginning to slow
and would fall substantially
during the autumn and next
spring. "That makes it impor-
tant that everybody should ad-
here to the interval of 12
months between wage claims
and wage settlements."

"I urge those unions who
will be putting in wage claims
to plan their claims against the
level of inflation and not try
to recover the ground they have
lost in the past two years. That
was a necessary period of adjust-
ment."

On Britain's reputation
abroad, he said: "Our reputa-
tion is worse than reality. The
American strike record is
worse than ours. Who is re-
ponsible for this reputation? It
is partly our own fault and
partly the fault of those great
men who shall be nameless here
who write about our affairs every
day."

From colourful family businessman to the crucial Poulson connexion and resignation of Mr Cordle's many interests matched by an outspoken life

By Alan Hamiton

Mr John Howard Cordle, Con-
servative MP for Bournemouth,
East, from 1959 until yesterday
morning, was a man whose
many business interests were
matched by the colour and inci-
pient of his private life.

His resignation from the
Commons comes after the cen-
sure of his activities by the
select committee investigating
the connexions of several MPs
with Mr John Poulson, the
former architect. Much credit
for the exposure of Mr Cordle's
dangerous liaison is claimed by
The Observer, which published
a detailed exposure of his links
with the Poulson empire last

April, 1964, when he encouraged
British aid to The Gambia.

Mr Cordle's principal business
interest is the chairmanship of
E. W. Cordle and Son, Ltd, the
family linen and cotton manu-
facturing business, which has
traded extensively in West
Africa. He has also been a
member of Lloyd's since 1952,

a freeman of the City of London
since 1958, a member of the
Founders Livery Company, and
chairman of the West African
committee of the Conservative
Commonwealth Council.

He has also been a member of
the Anglo-Libyan parliamentary
group, a member of the United
Kingdom delegation to the
Council of Europe, a life
governor of St Mary's and St
Paul's College, Cheltenham, and
of Epsom College, a member of
the court of Southampton
University, and was a minor
functionary at the coronation in
1953, and an usher at Princess
Margaret's wedding.

His other business interests
have included directorships of
Amalgamated Developments
Ltd, a company selling mobile
operating theatres, Euro-Ex-
ports Ghana Ltd, Presswork
Ltd, SML Ghana Ltd, and a
number of other small compa-

nies with West African trading
associations. He joined Mr
Poulson's firm, Construction
Promotion, in 1963 as a representa-
tive for West Africa.

Mr Cordle has also had busi-
ness and spiritual involvements
with the Church of England. He
is a former chairman of the
Church of England Newspaper,
a director of the Church
Society, and a former member
of the Church Assembly and of

the Oxford Trust of Churches
Parochial Board. He once pub-
lished a book, *Timeless*, aged 30,

which was a Billy Graham crusade.

During the Profumo scandal
in 1963 Mr Cordle called for
a higher standard of moral
leadership in the country. In

his early years as an MP he
campaigned against obscene
toys, and he headed a motion
which sought to ban *Lady
Chatterley's Lover* and the film
Lolita.

He is the holder of the Grand
Band, Order of the Star of
Africa (Liberia), awarded to him
by President Tubman in

1964.

Mr Cordle was born in 1912
and was educated at a private
preparatory school and the City
of London school. He was com-
missioned with the RAF during
the war and served in France,
reaching the rank of flight

lieutenant.

He has been married three
times. His first wife, Grace,
whom he married in 1938, died
unsuccessfully to have him
imprisoned for contempt of court
seven years after their

divorce in 1955.

His second marriage, to Venetia, was also stormy. Just
before it collapsed in 1967 he
hired security guards to leave
his mother-in-law out of the
house. In 1976 he married his
present wife, Tessa, aged 30,

during a Billy Graham crusade.

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A by-election at B
month, East, is not ex-
pected November.

Constituency workers say
Bournemouth East is not ex-
pected to be a by-election.

Mr Cordle's agents say he
is shocked at the MP's re-
sponse to his resignation.

Mr Leonard M
chairman of Bournemouth
Conservative Association
threw news came as a
shock.

From his first two marriages
with the ordinary wife of
whatever party.

Mr Arthur Cowley
Cordle's agent, said: "He
is shocked at the MP's re-
sponse to his resignation."

Mr Cordle's expansive life-
style is mirrored in the houses
he has owned. In 1963 he sold
his former residence, Kingston
House, near Bridport,
Dorset, with six acres of land,
for £50,000. His present home is
Malmesbury House, Salisbury, a
listed building for which he
received a government renova-
tion grant of £2,952 in 1976.

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Grunwick mass picket opposed

By Robert Parker

yesterday heard evidence from
Mr George Ward, managing
director of demonstrators
outside the Grunwick factory
in north London has caused
serious dissension between the
strike committee, which repre-
sents workers dismissed by the
company, and employers, he said.

He felt the right to join a
union was as important as the
right not to join a union and he
denied that he was anti-
union or that his company had
consistently attempted to keep
unions out. He said he had
tried to cooperate with the
Arbitration, Conciliation and
Advisory Service (Acas) and
that he would like to take
back some of the people who had
walked out last August.

The company's legal advisers,
however, had made it clear
that if some of the workers
were reinstated, others would
be able to sue for compensation
for unfair dismissal. The
company had been told that in law
they could take back only
everyone or no one. Mr Ward rejected a sug-
gestion that Acas had brought
order to the previously dis-
organized picketing.

Mr Roy Grantham, the general
secretary of Acas, said yesterday
that he would meet the strike
committee on Monday to "instruct" it to abandon
its plans for a picket on August 7.

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and resignationsOME NEWS

Outspoken Tameside school plan may provoke court order warning

By Michael Giddens
Education Correspondent

A by-election has been called in Tameside, in Greater Manchester, to keep the Conservative-controlled authorities which were elected in November to submit proposals for the comprehensive reorganization of its schools in its area by September.

The new Tameside authority was one of eight Conservative-controlled authorities which were elected in November to submit proposals for the secondary school selection at secondary school level. The other seven authorities more or less met the deadline, although some have asked to revise their plans. The grounds that they are "inadequate".

I am not sure Tameside alone failed to present any plans. In April this year, the Department of Education and Science asked for an extension of the deadline until December. When my request was refused, the Conservative Party wrote again saying it would submit proposals as soon as possible, noting that it hoped that would be before the autumn.

The department wrote back early May, reminding the authority that the May 24 deadline was still in force. No progress came. On June 20 the department wrote again asking a progress report by July 15. That was followed by representations that the reorganization of the Tameside schools on comprehensive lines, more than required by law under the 1976 Education Act.

Tameside's victory against recommendations to retain selection in its schools was won before

the 1976 Act came into force last November.)

On July 11 Tameside replied saying that it was preparing a new scheme on comprehensive lines, but a considerable amount of work was still required to be done, including consultations with no less than 85 bodies. The authority ended by saying it hoped to be in a position to submit proposals for the new route to be introduced towards the end of December, 1977, returning, in other words, to its position in April this year.

Mrs Williams is annoyed.

A letter sent by the department to Tameside on Thursday said that the Secretary of State had already had ample time for necessary consultations. She noted that the authority had already considered exhaustively a number of alternative schemes, and in her view the time had now come for a decision to be reached.

She therefore directed the authority to submit full proposals as originally required in the department's letter of November 24, 1976, by no later than September 26, 1977.

"The authority should be aware that failure to submit proposals by that date could result in the Secretary of State making an order under section 99 of the Education Act 1944 dealing them (Tameside) in default in respect of their statutory duty," the letter concluded.

Most of the 26 other Conservative-controlled authorities who were asked on January 17 to submit proposals to complete their comprehensive reorganization within six months have now done so. A few have asked for extensions to allow time for a meeting of the full authority to approve their plans.

Fewer young disabled in wards for the elderly

Our Social Services

respondent

English and Welsh hospitals in England achieved the greatest success so far in removing disabled and chronically ill patients from wards intended for elderly patients. The figure in England was almost a quarter and in Wales nearly a fifth.

The falls have been steady in previous years as hospitals tried to fulfil their duty under Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act to remove older disabled people from psychiatric wards to the elderly. The substantial falls last year are due mainly to the increased number of disabled units being set up for older disabled patients under specific grants of £7m from Government.

In Morris, Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, welcomed the results, but said yesterday: "It is encouraging that there was still considerable progress to be made. Some 770 disabled patients were in unsuitable accommodation."

The annual statement showed the number of patients under the age of 65 in hospital accommodation for the elderly between June 30, 1975, and

June 30, 1976, from 3,476 in England to 2,640 and in Wales from 213 to 130. Admissions in England to unsuitable accommodation fell by 14 per cent, to a total of 3,200, the smallest number recorded since October, 1971.

In Wales, greater progress was made in removing younger patients from psychiatric wards for elderly patients. The numbers were reduced from 127 at the end of June, 1975, to 34 a year later with only one patient under the age of 45 remaining in a psychiatric ward. In England, there was a much bigger drop in removing younger patients from general wards for the elderly, with 145 patients aged under 45 still in psychiatric wards at the end of June, 1976.

Mr Morris disclosed in a written answer yesterday that Manchester spent 10 times as much as Devon in the year ending March 31, 1976, on aids, adaptations and telephones under the Act. Manchester also spent more than four times as much as Devon on wards for disabled people, and helped twice as many disabled people per 1,000 population.

Separation of Younger from Older Patients in Hospital (House of Commons Paper 491, Stationery Office, 15p).

Mozart blocked out sound of Harewood crash

Lord Harewood was cleared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday of two motoring offences. He successfully claimed that he did not realize he had backed into a parked car because he was listening to a Mozart wind serenade on his car radio.

Lord Harewood said he might have confused the sound of a burglar alarm, which was set off on the parked car, with a sustained clarinet note.

Mr David Barn, the magistrate, said he accepted the explanation and dismissed two summonses alleging that Lord Harewood failed to stop after an accident, which caused damage to the parked MG, and damage to the MG.

Mr Douglas Day, for the prosecution, said Lord Harewood's Jaguar hit the MG while reversing behind the Coliseum Theatre. Witnesses saw the MG rock and the burglar alarm sounded. Lord Harewood had driven off but a witness took his number, CAM 21.

Lord Harewood, of Clifton Hill, London, said he was unaware of the accident.

The tests were ordered

Concorde to get new route to cut booms

From Our Correspondent

The French Government is to announce shortly that Air France Concorde returning from Washington to Paris are to be diverted to prevent sonic booms along the Bristol and Devon coastline and over Alderney. Plans are for the new route to be introduced towards the end of August.

The new approach to Paris will begin with a deceleration point 150 miles west of Guernsey and 50 miles south of its present track, 30 miles north of Alderney. The route will ensure that none of the Channel Islands or the mainland of France or England will receive sonic booms from French Concorde.

At present, Concorde starts its descent over Alderney. Earlier deceleration will add just over two minutes to flying times.

By decelerating earlier and by adopting the new route each aircraft will save enough fuel for its payload to be increased by two passengers. In a year's operating the increase in revenue from the extra seating might be £400,000.

In recent weeks, as the number of Concorde sonic booms this year was approaching 100, the Alderney Society pressed for an assurance of action to reduce them and expressed concern at their effect on the island's historic buildings.

The 1,800 population of Alderney has been subjected to regular sonic booms since Air France began its Concorde service to Washington in spring 1976.

In February, an Anglo-French team of electronic engineers visited the island to assess the booms. It was agreed that although risks to property 20 miles from Concorde's supersonic flight path were negligible, Alderney came very close to the maximum distance for safety.

During the past 14 months pressure has been increasing on the island and Mr Jean Kay-Moutat, president of the island's state, has led local protests by lodging a formal complaint with the Home Office.

Yesterday, Mr Kay-Moutat said he was delighted to hear of the airline's intention. "It is splendid news for us all. Sonic booms have been a disturbing factor in the life of Alderney for far too long and have caused great distress to many, particularly in a psychiatric ward. In England, there was a

much bigger drop in removing younger patients from general wards for the elderly, with 145 patients aged under 45 still in psychiatric wards at the end of June, 1976.

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The tests were ordered

From a Special Correspondent

Tests to ascertain the content of the radioactive isotope tritium in those Cumbrian lakes which supply Manchester with drinking water, have been completed. The results show that the isotope content is below the detectable level of 0.4 nanocuries per litre of water.

The figures come from a research survey carried out for two food industry companies, Knott, and Brown and Polson. Some 400 housewives in 36 towns were asked about their attitudes to the country's economic condition. For the most part they gave gloomy replies.

Four out of five believed the

state of the country had deteriorated in the past year and only 12 per cent looked forward to any improvement in the next year. Although more than half thought the Government was doing a poor job of managing the country, an even larger number felt the Conservatives would do no better.

Fifty per cent blamed the EEC for price increases, 34 per cent other people's wage demands, and 21 per cent the Government. Only 12 per cent still thought price rises were all the fault of bad weather.

The food companies say a better understanding of housewives' attitudes to the country's economic health will assist in marketing and product development. The results suggest there may be new emphasis soon on economy cuts, penny-pinching stews, and cheap fillers.

Lung cancer deaths in Britain have levelled off during the past five years because the rate is at its maximum, Professor Bernard Benjamin, of London, said in Geneva yesterday after studying death rates in 60 countries.

The credit industry based their opposition to the proposed changes on the importance of having official information to identify people who had failed to repay small debts. Mr Peter Temple-Morris, the Conservative spokesman, said his party had supported the objectors because if the credit industry was denied officially recorded information, they might use less reliable sources.

The samples are sent to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's research establishment at Harwell for detailed analysis, but Mr Justice Parker appears to be satisfied that the drinking water presents no hazard. "Subject to some very strange happenings, this would appear to conclude the business of the Manchester water supplies," he said.

Water samples were also taken from Bassenthwaite and Coniston, which do not supply Manchester. In these the tritium content was also below the detectable level.

The tests were ordered



Inmates laying bricks at the former RAF station which they are converting into a prison and detention centre.

Prison built by prisoners is opened

From Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Bury St Edmunds

Amid local fears about possible escapes, Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State at the Home Office, opened a new prison yesterday at Highpoint, near Bury St Edmunds. He

sought to reassure residents alarmed by the escape of three men on July 11. Only one of the men has been recaptured.

While not able to promise that there would be no further escapes, Lord Harris said security had been tightened and arrangements were being made to alert residents in remote places if anything of the kind occurred again.

In its first stages at least Highpoint is a low security prison for people thought unlikely to make escape attempts. Lord Harris said that most prisoners most likely to attempt to escape would never be put there.

It is being built by prisoners trained on the site, an old RAF station, known as Bradfield Hall. Some of its buildings have already been converted into living and other accommodation.

The new prison is part of the Home Office's response to record numbers in prison. In England and Wales the numbers are again at 42,000, a new peak for this time of year, although it was exceeded in October. Mr Jenkins, when Home Secretary, said that drastic action would have to be taken if the prison population reached 42,000.

The amount of action the Home Office can take is limited

by shortage of money. But it aims to build extra places for about 3,300 prisoners up to 1980-81. This is intended to ensure that if the prison population rises as forecast, the rate of increase in building will not continue. But if the population does not continue to rise, the aim is that there can be a reduction in present levels of overcrowding.

The prisoners are building accommodation at Highpoint for 500 inmates and a closed detention centre for more than 200 young men. Use of prisoners, rather than awarding outside contracts, is expected to save more than £1m.

One resolution, from Paisley constituency Labour Party, actually calls upon the conference to reject the Government's economic strategy, the others, in more moderate language, either "view with concern" or call for a reversal.

The last, from Crosby constituency, asks the Government to adopt a programme based upon the nationalization clause in the party's constitution.

What will be of more interest in the long run to ministers who have to accept the trade union's rejection of phase three, is that three resolutions open up the possibility of a debate on an incomes policy.

Birmingham, Northfield, rejects the concept of an incomes free-for-all inherent in the notion of free collective bargaining, but urges the Government to discuss with the TUC a voluntary incomes policy.

"Not based upon the free enterprise philosophy of bargaining in the market place, but on the socialist philosophy of ensuring justice for the lower-paid and help for the weak".

In less doctrinaire language Glasgow Maryhill CLP calls for the Government and the TUC to jointly discuss and formulate a voluntary incomes policy which "takes cognisance of socialist priorities, that will redress the imbalances inherent in the old free-for-all methods, and ensure justice for those employed in the poorly paid sections of industry and commerce".

A third, however, from Cheltenham and Walton CLP, calls on the Government to "abandon its current wage restraint policy which, in common with those of previous governments, serves mainly the interests of the capitalist establishment, in favour of a planned change to the kind of egalitarian society envisaged in Labour's manifesto".

While those constituency parties want changes in economic policy, there are others who "deplore" or "reject" the pact with the Liberals.

The agreement has never been discussed inside the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Labour's continual internal troubles over British membership of the European Community is reflected in a resolution from the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff that urges the Government not to proceed with the introduction of enabling legislation for direct elections to the European Parliament.

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Labour faces conference attacks over economy

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Callaghan and his ministerial colleagues will not be surprised to discover that protests against the Government's overall economic strategy are embedded in resolutions to this year's party conference.

The critical resolutions have not come from trade unions but from constituency parties which carry little weight by themselves if and when a vote is called.

There are demands for the Government to start reflecting the level of unemployment,

WEST EUROPE

Soares party wins bitter battle over land reform

From José Shercliff
Lisbon, July 22

Portugal's Socialist Government won its most important parliamentary victory early today when its land reform Bill was passed by 186 votes to 86.

A last-minute decision by the Social Democratic Party (PSD) to vote for the Bill put the issue beyond any doubt. There were no abstentions.

The four-day debate in front of crowded public galleries became increasingly acrimonious as Communists and Christian Democrats disputed the Bill clause by clause with the Socialists.

The daily newspaper *Diário de Notícias* described the vote as "a tremendous and decisive blow to communist influence in Alentejo".

Alentejo is the southern province of Portugal where land reform has been largely under communist direction.

The new law seeks to break up the big estates, expropriate land from absentee landlords, increase production and improve the lot of the rural worker.

The Bill was compiled largely by Senhor António Barreto, the Minister of Agriculture, who at the close of the debate claimed that his party's victory would bring justice and security for the land workers'.

Resistance to the measure by communists in the Alentejo area is not discounted. In the past President Eanes has told the armed forces that their peacetime mission is to help to keep law and order and it is understood they will be used if necessary to implement the land reform.

It is significant that the Social Democrats, who did not make their intentions clear until voting time, should have supported the Socialists, because Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, the Social Democratic leader, is known to have been at loggerheads with Dr Mário Soares, the Prime Minister.

Police jailed in Madrid on sedition charge

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, July 22

A court martial jailed five policemen here today on charges of sedition for taking part in an unauthorized demonstration. Three other police were acquitted.

Servero Escudero Martínez, of the security police, received the heaviest sentence of six years and a day. Sentences of three years were imposed on two civil guards and sentences of two years on a third civil guard and another policeman.

Italian couple charged with complicity in Corfu raid

From Our Correspondent
Rome, July 22

The Italian police were checking today the statements of an Italian journalist and his girl friend who were arrested in Rome last night in connexion with an armed robbery last Saturday at a Corfu holiday camp in which a water-ski instructor was killed.

Signor Alessio Monselles, aged 35, and Signora Daniela Valle, aged 19, were arrested at the request of the Greek authorities and charged with complicity in the robbery.

The police are still searching for three Frenchmen who are said to have stolen £300,000 and a number of passports at the Club Méditerranée camp and made off on board Signor Monselles's yacht.

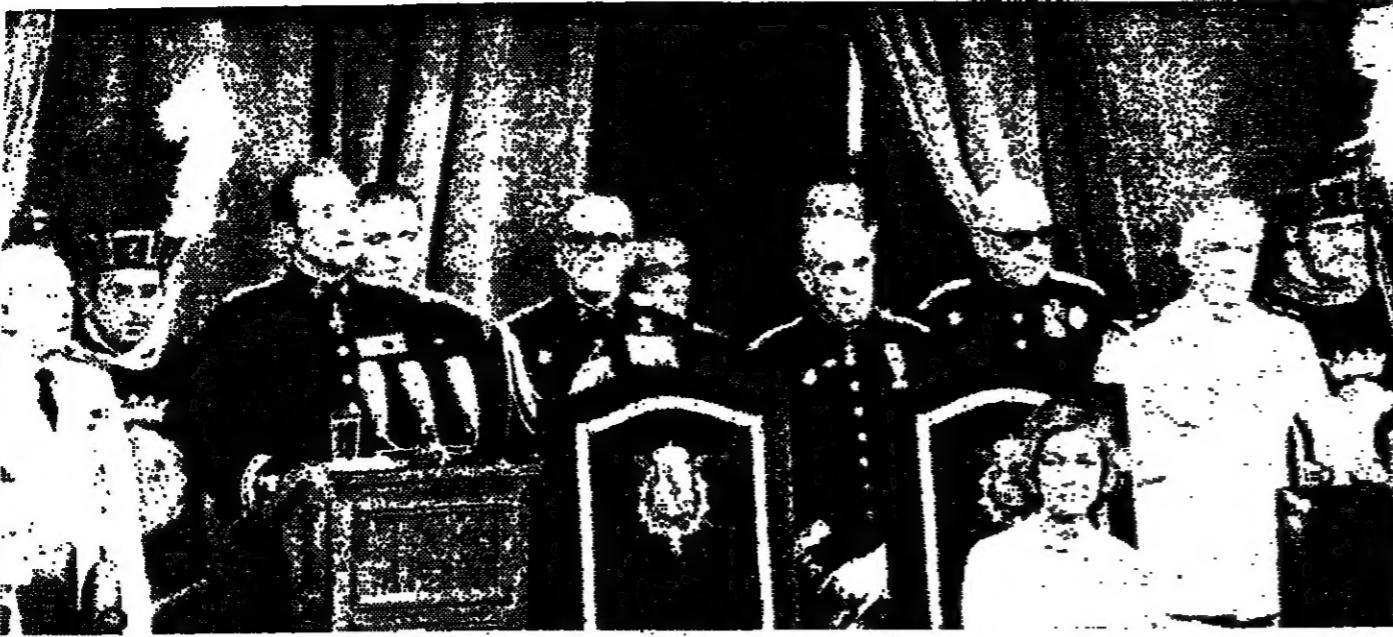
Signor Monselles is reported to have told the police that he had hired his yacht to the three Frenchmen and taken them on a tour of some Greek islands before arriving at Corfu on Friday.

Injured Naafi man 'stepped in front of lorry'

Düsseldorf, July 22.—Sidney Carter, aged 54, a retired lieutenant-colonel on trial here for running over and paralysing a union picket outside a Naafi depot in Krefeld, was said to have felt a bump while driving but thought he had hit a gate post and drove on.

A Naafi administrative official he is charged before a court martial with causing bodily harm by wilful neglect. Mr Peter Leadley, a Naafi manager and 26-year-old strike picket, who is now paralysed from the waist down.

In a signed police statement presented by the prosecution, Mr Carter was reported to have said that he did not know he



King Juan Carlos addressing the Cortes yesterday during its inaugural session.

Spanish King opens democratic Parliament

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, July 22

King Juan Carlos referred to himself publicly as a "constitutional monarch" for the first time here today when he formally inaugurated Spain's new democratically elected Cortes (Parliament), eight years to the day after General Franco named him as his successor in the same building.

Dressed in the black full-dress uniform of a captain-general, Spain's highest military rank, the 39-year-old monarch won applause even from Señora Dolores Ibárruri, the Communist Party president and famous "Pasionaria" of Civil War days, who is once again an elected member of Parliament as she was under the second republic.

In his brief speech the King told the nearly 600 members of

the Congress of Deputies and Senate, meeting in joint session in the same chamber which had been used by General Franco's rubber-stamp parliament.

The different ideologies represented here are nothing more than different ways of understanding peace, justice, freedom and the historic reality of Spain. In their diversity, they respond to the same ideal—understanding and comprehension for all—and they are motivated by the same impulse: love for Spain."

Gone were the frock coats and military uniforms of the Cortes of the dictator's day. The only man in uniform on the seats reserved for MPs was Lieutenant-General Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, Vice-President for Defence. Nevertheless a degree of formality was preserved. Most male MPs wore a tie, one exception being

Senator Luis María Nirnachá, a Roman Catholic priest who has distinguished himself as an advocate of Catalonian home rule.

The King spoke for only 16 minutes, but his words were the most democratic heard by a plenary session of Parliament for nearly four decades. He made no reference to the anniversary of his appointment, but he did say that only a little over 18 months ago he had appeared in the same chamber to announce a commitment which he saw fulfilled today: "the peaceful establishment of democratic coexistence based on respect for the law as a manifestation of the sovereignty of the people".

Throughout his speech the King spoke in the first person plural, but it was obvious from the context that he meant "we the people" rather than "I".

Several small groups were broken up by police as they tried to demonstrate. They included falangists, homosexuals and republicans.

Discord over 'Mozart' concerto

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 22

The violinist and conductor Marius Casadesus has made a small step forward in the court case in which he is seeking credit as the author of the so-called *Adelaide Concerto*, attributed to Mozart since it was mysteriously "rediscovered" 46 years ago.

Marius Casadesus, aged 84, has brought suit against the Pathé Marconi-EMI company, which last year reissued a recording of the *Concerto in D* for violin and orchestra (Kochel 2944) made by Yehudi Menuhin in 1934 and since established as one of the world's most successful classical records.

It was Marius Casadesus who introduced the concerto at a concert in 1931 as a work based on unfinished manuscripts by Mozart. He registered the work, claiming copyright for the "orchestration and harmonization", and on this basis received

cover credits and payments for the Menuhin recording from His Master's Voice in the frequent reproductions since 1934.

But these stopped when the company's catalogue was taken over last year by Pathé Marconi, which reissued the record without giving him credit, according to Marius Casadesus.

Pathé Marconi undertook to make good its mistake, but Marius Casadesus felt it was taking too long. Hence his court action and the related claim to full authorship of the work. He is demanding seizure of all copies of the Menuhin record in stock, 50,000 francs (about £6,000) damages and acknowledgement of his authorship on future recordings.

Although the court today declared itself incompetent in determining the authorship of the work, it gave Marius Casadesus limited satisfaction by appointing a judicial administrator to find out the number of the

copies of the record sold without bearing his name last year.

Whatever the outcome of the court action, it appears that the musician has for 46 years fooled international experts with the concerto.

His counsel told the court that Marius Casadesus had not deliberately tried to stage a hoax.

In 1931, when he was 38, he composed the concerto in the style of Mozart just for the fun of it. When it was privately performed several of his friends and critics were certain it was by Mozart, believing it to be a rediscovered work.

Marius Casadesus found himself in a dilemma. He refrained from revealing the identity of the composer, he says, for fear of exposing the experts, and merely registered the work with the Society of Authors and Musicians with the notation "Orchestration and harmonization by Marius Casadesus".

The demonstrators, all workers from the Aerospatiale company which builds Concorde in partnership with the British, occupied the studio just as the 8 pm news was about to be read.

They unfurled banners, threw

dozens of little paper Concordes around the studio and tried to force M Roger Gicquel, the news reader, to deliver a statement in favour of the aircraft, condemning the New York delay and accusing the French Government of "gambling on silence and time to bring about its quiet suppression".

M Gicquel refused to comply and the broadcast was then cut off. Half an hour elapsed before the demonstrators agreed to leave the studio, during which time the television screen was blank.

When M Gicquel resumed his reading of the news, he said that he had refused to read the statement under "such intolerable pressure" and that his colleagues joined him in protesting against "this serious attack on freedom of information and the exercise of their profession".

However, they would not prevent them from examining any new proposal, the Communist Party might have to make on Concorde in the future.

Many of the new recruits are believed to be from the universities where chronic overcrowding, broken promises of reforms and widespread unemployment among graduates have caused frustration and bitterness.

This is heightened by their feeling betrayed by the Communists Party which, as they see it, has abandoned the left-wing cause to reach a compromise with the Christian Democrats and take part in government.

Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Minister of the Interior, believes that the terrorists belong to a single centrally controlled organization.

Both Signor Giovanni and Signor Shlomo Simeoni, they think, are "accomplices of the state in misinforming and manipulating public opinion".

Christian Democrat politicians, members of a party which has ruled uninterrupted for the past 30 years and presided over the formation of the present social and economic system, are obvious targets.

The Brigades talk not of revolution, but of a "revolutionary process" which they believe will bring about the collapse of what they consider a doomed society.

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The Brigades talk not of

Three soldiers keep South are killing man rights campaign

From Our Correspondent
Sri Lanka July 22
Three more have joined the
Sri Lankan People's Liberation Army (SLA) and
the SLA has now reached 20,000 members. A communiqué
from the SLA said: "As long as
the subject we will never
quiet on human rights",
and the citizens of this small
island in its native South last

comment was clearly
made by the prolonged
silence which greeted his firm
determination to continue the
struggle when he addressed a
ring of southern legislators
in Charleston, South Carolina,
earlier in the day.

Mr Jayewardene, who has been criticized a
bit for being so outspoken
this because it might
some leaders of other
countries angry", Mr Carter said.
"I am not trying to make
anybody angry. I am not trying
to interfere in the internal
affairs of other nations. I am
trying to bring back the
decencies of law.

I think that my voice and
mine all over the world, including I hope, yours,
raised for liberty, for
dignity, for freedom,
has a cumulative effect. And
I think it is accurate to say
the trend is towards an
international movement of human rights".

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that Mississippi was the
bastion of white supremacy.
The United States, the over-
whelmingly white audience
audited even more heartily
their South Carolina

Carter's latest comments
on human rights issue came
an hour and a half ques-
and answer session, the
and he had held since he
office six months ago. The
al observer might have
med from his replies to the
so questions be answered
he was still fighting an
ion campaign. But last
skilful performance was
part of the highly organized
relations exercise he has
conducting to keep in
with ordinary Americans.
the citizens of Yesso City
every second from the
moment he entered the sweltering
gymnasium to the strains
"Happy days are here
for my final promise."
"I will do the best I can
to disappoint you."

The President dealt deftly
questions on domestic and
policy, although inevit-
the former dominated the
editions. He repeated that
Administration would
the budget, as it had
ised. This would be
ived, without cutting back
programme, by
per management, reorgan-
of the government itself
the elimination of over-
and duplicating federal
rammes and bureau-
es".

Indeed, the prospects for
economic growth
so good, he said, that there
even be room for
welfare programme
probably tax reductions.

In the foreign policy sector,
Carter was convinced that
distractory formulae would be
ed out with the Panamanian
to ensure that American
would continue to have
to the Panama Canal. He
only believed that there
a real need for the co-
of a wider and deeper
to accommodate ships
for a way to get
oil and gas to the
seaboard of the United
States.

The vexed question of
am he was not in favour
"writing off" countries
had been enemies of
rica. That was why the
ministration was not oppos-
Vietnam's entry to the
ed Nations. Nevertheless,
not in favour of the
United States paying any money
spatations to Vietnam.

Carter was the first Presi-
dent to visit Sri Lanka since
Theodore Roosevelt in 1902
and has it that the name
"beer" derived from the
incident in the area
during a hunting trip. The
tailed President refused
bear, a bear and when he
valedictorians for re-election two
years later the teddy bear
became his symbol.

The name of the town comes
the language of a small
tribe living in the area
the first European
arrived in the seven-
century. Until fairly
recently the town had a
reputation, being described
the last century by
writers as "the dullest
that ever came along", and
next place to nowhere".

PLO becomes
member of
economic
committee

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, July 22
Delegates of the International
Committee of the Red Cross will
out a second series of
visits to political prisoners in
Iran later this year to ascertain
whether the conditions of
their detention have improved.

ICRC officials here will not
say anything about the Iranian
Government's reaction to the
delegates' first reports, apart
from pointing out that they
are free to talk privately with any
prisoner they selected.

Red Cross teams to revisit
political prisoners in Iran

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, July 22
Intended to improve prisoners'
circumstances.

The reports, covering a score
of jails containing 3,087
prisoners, were handed per-
sonally to the Shah at the end
of June by Mr Alexandre Hay,
the ICRC president. It was his
second meeting with the Iranian
ruler in four months.

The visits, by two teams, each
including a doctor, were car-
ried out between mid-April and
early June. The delegates were
free to talk privately with any
prisoner they selected.

Crowd of 500
pound at
Muldoon car

Auckland, July 22.—A crowd of
more than 500 gathered
car carrying Mr Muldoon, the
New Zealand Prime Minister, to
the National Party's annual
conference at Dunedin today in apparent anger
over the budget presented to
Parliament yesterday which
increased the price of beer and
cigarettes as well as postal
charges.

More than 50 policemen
linked arms as the crowd broke
through barriers, trapping Mr
Muldoon inside the car, and
pounded the vehicle with
pavements, flour bombs and eggs.

Mr Muldoon was unscathed
but shaken.

Prague, July 22.—Czechs will
have to pay 50 per cent more
for their coffee, 33 per cent
more for chocolate, and 34 per
cent more for some cotton and
wool products from tomorrow.
Ironware, musical instruments,
hunting weapons, some glass
and ceramics will also be more
expensive.

But some man-made fibres,
textiles and synthetic leather
shoes will be cheaper, as will
refrigerators, colour television
sets and some electric heaters.

Mr Michael Sabolik, the
Minister in charge of the
Federal Price Bureau, said

retail prices had gone up over
the past seven years only by

16 per cent and a readjustment
was necessary.

Mr Sabolik said the Govern-
ment was committed to price
subsidies and stable prices for
staple foods, but this policy
was fully dependent on the
successful development of our
entire national economy." As it
is, state subsidies represent 25
per cent of food stuffs
purchased.

Observers in Prague said
some of the price changes were
inevitable and even overdue.

With a price moratorium intro-
duced in 1969 prices took little

account of subsequent changes
both inside and outside
Czechoslovakia.—AP.

Official rehabilitation for Mr Teng

From Our Correspondent
Beijing, July 22

The full rehabilitation of Mr
Hsiao-ping to his former
party, government and
party offices was announced
by Chinese official

as a year after his dis-
missal.

Mr Peking and the New

news agency disclosed
the central committee of
Communist Party had met

an emergency session between July
and July 21, and confirmed
that Mr Teng had been ex-
pelled from the party once and for
all, together with his associates
in the so-called Gang
of Four. These are Mr Chang
Chun-chiao, former deputy
prime minister and chief political
commissioner of the armed
forces, Mr Yao Wen-yuan, for-

merly head of the propaganda
apparatus, and Mr Wang Hung-
wen, who was listed third in
the party hierarchy in 1973.

The announcement said that
the policy of the new leader-
ship would be to pursue
unity and stability" in China.
This is contrary to the policy
of continuing class struggle
which Mao's erstwhile lieuten-
ants espoused.

Peking, July 22.—Within

minutes of the announcement
of Mr Teng's rehabilitation
firecrackers were set off all

over Peking in celebration.
A few minutes before the official
announcement, all public monu-
ments were suddenly lit up with
thousands of lights.—Agence
France-Presse.

Threat to
f Mr Denner

David Bonavia

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Teetotaller and devout Buddhist takes over in Sri Lanka

Colombo, July 22.—Tall,

always clad in white national

dress of long flowing shirt and
wrap-around cloth, Sri Lanka's

next Prime Minister, Mr

Junius Richard Jayewardene,

leader of the United National

Party (UNP), has been in politi-
cally for more than 40 years.

A teetotaller and devout

Buddhist commonly known by

his initials as "JR", he is 70

years old, but looks younger
and is more alert and tougher
than many younger men.

Born on September 17, 1906,

the eldest son of a Supreme

Court judge, he became an

advocate and after a few years

in the legal profession took to

politics when he addressed a

ring of southern legisla-
tors in Charleston, South Caro-

olina, earlier in the day.

Mr Jayewardene, who has been criticized a
bit for being so outspoken
this because it might
some leaders of other
countries angry", Mr Carter said.
"I am not trying to make
anybody angry. I am not trying
to interfere in the internal
affairs of other nations. I am
trying to bring back the
decencies of law.

I think that my voice and
mine all over the world, including I hope, yours,
raised for liberty, for
dignity, for freedom,
has a cumulative effect. And
I think it is accurate to say
the trend is towards an
international movement of human rights".

Mr Jayewardene, a dedicatedly the 150 fortunate
folk of Yesso City who
secured places in the new
assembly of the local high
of reacted with heartfelt
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The United States, the over-
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affairs of other nations. I am
trying to bring back the
decencies of law.

I think that my voice and
mine all over the world, including I hope, yours,
raised for liberty, for
dignity, for freedom,
has a cumulative effect. And
I think it is accurate to say
the trend is towards an
international movement of human rights".

Mr Jayewardene, a dedicatedly the 150 fortunate
folk of Yesso City who
secured places in the new
assembly of the local high
of reacted with heartfelt
forgetting moment
that Mississippi was the
bastion of white supremacy.
The United States, the over-
whelmingly white audience
audited even more heartily
their South Carolina

comment was clearly
made by the prolonged
silence which greeted his firm
determination to continue the
struggle when he addressed a

ring of southern legisla-
tors in Charleston, South Caro-

olina, earlier in the day.

Mr Jayewardene, who has been criticized a
bit for being so outspoken
this because it might
some leaders of other
countries angry", Mr Carter said.
"I am not trying to make
anybody angry. I am not trying
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Mr Jayewardene, a dedicated

Saturday Review

Forster at Kings

by P. N. Furbank



ntest final

M. Forster came up to King's College, Cambridge, as an undergraduate in October, 1897. It was a Cambridge very different from what it is now, still not too hard to reconstruct. Hearty undergraduates, in Norfolk jackets and stiff collars, walk arm-in-arm leading gundogs; aesthetic undergraduates, in turned-down collars, emerge to note the sunset, from rooms hung with photographs of Greek sculpture; at evening, proctors and their bowler-hatted "bull-dogs" patrol the streets; there are parsons everywhere, and a great absence of women. There had been some family discussion as to the right college for Forster. His aunt Laura Forster, fond of "using her influence", had made inquiries among various Darwin friends, who reported King's to be the most suitable. King's, for three centuries not much more than a grace-and-favour annexe of Eton, had only recently reentered the main stream of university life, but by the turn of the century was one of the most attractive and forward-looking colleges. Its dons, in line with the university reforms of the mid-century, felt a duty to be teachers, not mere recluse scholars or port-drinking dignitaries.

of the architects of the King's was the famous ar Browning, for twenty years the most energetic, most posterously snobbish, most arrogant, and in some ways most far-seeing, don in either the older universities. He was certainly the best known.

The thing about the "OB's", as he was called, was he was always there, taking an interest—calling out of window to any passer-by to be his lobster, or accompany him in a duet, or be told the very particular attention paid him by the Queen of Romania. He was not a solar or thinker; his urge was that, in his sane way, he diffused a vision of glory. He saw in King's the arrival of a new Athens, a Florence; and any undergraduate—who could tell?—at he born to be its Peri- or its Michelangelo. If not, could still be of use to the "OB's" court, to bring the violin to him or dry back at his daily levee. I, being in his way an amely kind man, Browning did not forget him and if he would take great pains of service to him.

During his first year Forster was given lunch by Browning, giving an account of all the local weddings and funerals Browning had ever attended, for which they played Schubert duets. From then on, from time to time, when they met in court, Browning would put plump hand through Forster's arm and bear him off. Forster, who was contemplating buying a set of Jane Austen with some college te-money, was on his way to University Library, to inspect their editions, when Browning waylaid him. He

that stood in his name, he claimed the right of reply and argued exhaustively against it, and when it was put to the vote, being the sole voter, he voted against it. He lacked one hand and one eye, and Forster and his friends used to speculate as to how much else unscrewed when he went to bed. The legend was that, in the early days of the railways two King's dons had been involved in a dreadful accident and Nixon had been made up from what was left. "I threw up my hands in amazement," he was fond of saying, which made Forster want to giggle.

Forster grew fond of Nixon, but the don who had serious influence on him was Wedd. Wedd was a younger man, small, thick-set, and ferret-like, warm-hearted, pugnacious, hypochondriacal character, militantly egotistical and with a passion for bad language. Forster knew him in his Fabian period, when he was regarded as a dangerous radical. Later he became a fanatical Tory, but, as friends said, "never respectable". At all periods he was a virulent anti-clerical, accustomed to spit when he saw the procession into Chapel and inclined to blaspheme, with cheerful irascibility, against "the High Church doctrines about the Presence and all the bloody swinish bunkum that the prizidors of the two Universities use to cloak their erotic tendencies." Forster and he took to each other, and in due course they became very friendly: indeed it was to Wedd more than anyone, Forster said, that he owed his own "awakening". Their friendship developed during Forster's second year at Cambridge, and I shall return to it.

is," Browning cried, when he
rd his errand; they were
more beautiful. Having dis-
ed them—there was
ing in the least remark-
about them—he asked
dly "Are you fond of
ns?" "I felt rather
d," Forster told his
her, "but said I was, and
then said 'Come a little
ll with me and see mine; I
ve such beauties'."

the way he drew me out. "Did
e Sophocles?" "No." "A
t mistake!" "Pindar?"
es, very much." "For his
he never could stand him." so on till we reached a small
se in the back yard of which
six disconsolate hens. When
ad sufficiently admired we
ered up the eggs they had
and started back. Progress
slow, for we met heaps of his
taintances, among them Frank
win. "Dear me, do you know
" said O.B. "how is that?"

Neither Wedd nor Forster
himself was sanguine about his
chances in the "Mays" exami-
nation. Wedd told him he had
been very badly taught at Ton-
bridge; he was appalled at the
hours Forster had spent there
on "repetition", i.e. learning
by heart, which was "Joey"
Wood's speciality. A "dank
despair", seized Forster, he
told his mother, as the
"Mays" approached—though
the despair could not have
weighed heavily for he was
spending most of his time in
miscellaneous reading. His
reading-list for his second and
third term includes *Paradise*
Lost, *A Doll's House*, Howells'
The Rise of Silas Lapham,
Omar Khayyam, some Kipling,
and a good deal of Robert
Browning and Christina Ros-

orster was taking classics. For the purposes of his ties he came under J. E. on and Nathaniel Wedd. on, at least within King's, quite as legendary a figure Browning himself. A little man, in a reddish beard queer spectacles, he moved out in a fury of self-generativity. Once, in a meeting,ing spoken for a motion

in a way that made all seem clear and satisfying. When with others, he went round to Fry's rooms afterwards, to be shown photographs, his timid remarks seemed to bore Fry; but he remembered the lectures for the rest of his life.

During the same Easter term he made a laconic entry in his diary, with echoes for readers

than at Tonbridge, it would form his visit oppressive English school life, with "its semi-detached houses and snobby school book teas and bazaars" vision embodied in "Sister" in *Where Angels Fly*. Tread. Looking back on Tonbridge Wells in 1901, he must have thought of it as a "Fitz-

of *The Longest Journey*. " May 1898. Went for a short ride up the Madingley Road. Walked into old chalk pit full of young trees."

He ended this rather quiet and colourless first year at King's with a full-scale quarrel. Usually he was no good at quarrels, being inclined to take them too much to heart, but it so happened just then that he was spoiling for one, and he reported events to his mother in triumph (19 May 1898). It was like this, Worters* came with his dog, and Mrs L.—who had already shown herself in a bad temper—told him it was not

He did not, for this drop his school friends. another, Fulford, came Jesus College this year. more pious than ever, a mild gaieties of Forster's absence seemed quite repulsive to him. "There is no reason," he told Forster, clasping his hands, "why we should always wear our cap-gowns at all seasons till the University appoints, not at those hours when the professors are on their round. Piety was too much for worldly Mollison. He told his son that the Master of the hall was reading for the

would strike home to 'the class': 'I think you forgot who you were speaking to this morning, you behaved most impertinently to Mr. Warters.' This was the last straw of 'insolence', and she could only bubble, with a dust-sheet face, and say 'I shall tell Mr Cooke; I shall certainly go and tell Mr Cooke', whereupon I chanted 'go', 'go', 'go', and the dialogue only ended with the visit. The arguments were not very recherché on either side, and of course I had lots of things I meant to say and didn't, but I think that for a 'youth' I did pretty well. Like other poor speakers we used much gesture: she was drawn up to her 'full height' so much that I thought she would topple backwards, and whenever I spoke I extended a grubby denunciatory

His mother and he had decided to leave Tonbridge that summer and, if possible, to find a house in the country again. They spent much of the vacation house-hunting, though with no great success. In the end they did no more than move to a semi-detached villa (10 Earl's Road) in Tunbridge Wells, no very distant step either in miles or in social atmosphere. It was at Tunbridge Wells, more even

man at Tonbridge, that he could form his vision of oppressive English suburban life, with "its semi-detached houses and snobby schools, its book teas and bazaars", the

He returned to Cambridge in sanguine mood. He now had rooms in College, which meant that he would be more in the swim. And, in general, he felt now that he had the hang of the place. Here was a society, to be put it to himself, where the only reason people need come together was that they could make the best of one another. It was a far cry from school, and he could safely forget school. Suddenly he found it quite easy to make friends, and before long he was on intimate terms with half King's.

He did not, for this reason drop his school friends. Indeed another, Fulford, came up to Jesus College this year. He was more pious than ever, and the old gaieties of Forster's existence seemed quite rowdy now. "There is no reason," he told Forster, clasping his hands, "why we should not always wear our caps and gowns at all seasons that the university appoints, not merely those hours when the processions are on their rounds." His voice was too much for the boisterous Mollison. He told Mollison that the Master of Jesus was very glad that he (Fulford) was reading for orders, and there was great need of clever men in the church. High church men are apt to be either foolishly ritualistic or else too full of worldly ambition." "And which are you going to be?" snapped Mollison. Forster was fond of Fulford, finding him "affected and amiable", but he took a dim view of him, rather trying. Fulford once, in a "yapping" voice, told him that he did not like King's: "They cultivate the aesthetic at the expense of the physical." Forster was justulant when, in the Lent Races, Jesus was bumped twice and went three places below King's in the river.

Forster felt he wished to be no "sor", whether aesthetic or hearty; he decided that sets were a bad thing and caused necessary enmities. His own view was that there were only two sets in King's, the exclusive and the excluded. He belonged vaguely to the excluded himself—those who wore untidy clothes and turned-down collars, and who spent their time in coffee-taking and argument rather than at champagne breakfasts and race-meetings. But if this was so, it was from inclination and not on principle. For instance, he took the a fond interest in the King's boat, and on three successive days in the Lent Races

Liberal virtues: re-
decency and a very Cambrian
brand of Hellenism. His books
The Greek View of Life (1896), *A Modern Symposium* (1905) and so on, are la-

forgotten now, there something faintly seductive in his thought—as if, burning social and political problems were, there was all the time in the world, the endless succession of his *Modern Suspect*, in which to solve them. He was, however, a vigorous and impressive talker, with a forte for interpreting different communities and schools thought to one another. His own circle was in "advanced", with a fondness for blasphemous or slightly *louche* jokes; God referred to within it not as "He" but as "It". The address was not very dramatic, but it meant one could belong both to his circle and that of the Dean, M. R. James.

Forster had come up with an introduction to Dickinson through Aunt Laura, Dickinson had invited him to lunch during his first year, the encounter had missed. They had both been shy, but had sat consuming "Winter curters" in gloomy silence, and Forster left feeling prepossessing and unprepossessed". However, there was a more auspicious sequel to the meeting. Forster had arranged for Dickinson to lead him about, which enjoyed a great reputation among freshmen just then, and when he brought it up again, Dickinson asked what thoughts of it Forster reported nervously, he was afraid he did not think it very good, which Dickinson's face lit up. "No, of course it's no good," he said. "This Fighting

"was a thing to watch for meant that he had seen something which must vaguely called 'Life', and it brought life to anyone who saw it. Due course Forster became member of his Disciples Society. Dickinson was at best in such a setting, would stand benevolently the fireplace; as a contemporary described it, "rubbing himself and saying clearly each of us what in our mind died way we could not clearly for ourselves". Forster found the tone congenial, by slow degrees he progressed towards a friendship with Dickinson, one that would count for much in his life.

The most significant development in his second year, however, was a friendship with fellow-undergraduate, H. Meredith Hugh Meredith came up to Cambridge same year as Forster, before Forster knew him had already heard of his brilliance and intellectual elegance. Meredith was one of eight children of an Irish shorthand writer, living Wimbledon. The father was talented and thwarted largely self-educated, and family, though badly off,

son, Ridge Books, Life magazine largely being in the news as items in the summer impo-tem. Various books by such a parent of His kindly ness have

various clerical friends being called in, in vain, to shepherd him back to orthodoxy.

Cambridge had come as a revelation to him. After the briefest acquaintance with it, he had decided that here, for him, was the good life. He was reading classics, like Forster, but liked best to spend his time in endless abstract debate, peregrinating from one set of college rooms to another. Forster, who had chosen rooms on the same staircase, expected to find him unapproachable, but at their very first encounter on the stairs, Meredith met him with outstretched hand, evidently determined they should be friends. He was tall, good-looking and athletic, altogether rather noble in his appearance, and intellectually impressive in his quiet-voiced manner. Forster was attracted at once, feeling flattered to be thus singled out, and before long they were in and out of each other's

For a time Meredith had much influence on Forster. He was restless, high-spirited, and loved to *épater* the narrow-minded. He was an intellectual romantic, always with some new key to the universe; Forster has recorded a significant glimpse of him, chanting, as he bore Lowes Dickinson's new book, *The Meaning of Good*, down King's Parade, "You shall never take away from me my Meaning of Good". Under all the high spirits, however, ran a vein of cynicism, a shrugging conviction that nothing in the world was much good. Forster blamed him later for infecting all his friends with his pessimism. At heart, Meredith believed the good life could only be lived at Cambridge and the bulk of

This extract is from the first volume of P. N. Furbank's *E. M. Forster: A Life, The Growth of the Novelist 1879-1914*, which E. M. Forster invited P. N. Furbank to write. *E. M. Forster: A Life, Volume One* will be published by Secker and Warburg on Monday at £6.50. It will be reviewed that day by Michael Ratcliffe.

The second extract from P. N. Furbank's biography of E. M. Forster, in which he describes the period of Howard's End, will be published in next week's Saturday Review.

Radio

Vein of silver

L'oraciale Sutherland / Van Allan. National Philharmonic/Bonyngde Decca 257.50.

Don Giovanni, Bruckner / Sutherland / Giulini. HMV SL5093.

Le nozze di Figaro, Bieglen, Bergman / Dreskau/Evans. ECO 7592045. £15.96.

Der Rosenkavalier, Von Stade/Westlin, Rorterdam Philharmonic de Waart. Philips 6707 7639045. £15.96.

provide the operatic city of the month with a recording of *L'oraciale* by i's contemporary Franco

The Italian composer

spent much of his life in

Pavia and indeed composed

one-acter for Covent Gar

Dressler gets mention in Kobbé

Richard Bonyngde and Joan

the forgotten repertory

diligence and good taste,

are not ones to be circums

ed by the standard refer

books. They have not

gold in Leoni, but at

there is a very pleasing

every is the adjective to

the score to this tale

of kidnapping and retribution

of San Francisco's

Clementi's

Zauber's

Carlo and the Chorus, as

anything as anything. Six Robins

and even allows

her spectacular scene

Miss Sutherland to add to

already large repertory. The

Ab-Joe loses her

on after her lover has

had a fatal chop on the

in a street, appropriately

named Hatcher Row, and cries out his name against a background of sirens sounding off from the steamers in the bay. The feel of the piece is quite close to Puccini's later *Il tabarro* from the painting of the urban sounds in the orchestra to the murder with which the opera ends. Leoni never achieved Puccini's naughtiness; he conveys his writing is relaxed and Bonyngde and the National Philharmonic make no attempt to hurry a score which is almost too sweet for its grisly subject. The result may be a little too charming, but no matter. It is a delight to hear Sutherland in top form and Ryland Davies lusciously mellifluous as San-Lui, the man who meets a nasty end on the cellar steps.

Tito Gobbi enjoys himself as Cim-Fen, boundlessly vivacious in his opium-dealing and child-snatching. This was the role composed for Antonio Scotti, an old-timer, and it is the one Decca's reissue of the Linzendorf recording which has the rarely played Zerlina/Leporello scene. Decca can also claim the best of the postwar Giovannis, Siepi, although he does not always do himself justice.

The more usual spin-off from a recording nowadays is a full stage production. Covent Garden's *Fanciulla del West* of last month has already been recorded; so has Salzburg's forthcoming *Salomé*; Edinburgh's *Carmen* at the end of next month will go on record, courtesy DG, with one or two changes of cast. So it is no surprise to find that both of this month's other new opera issues have stage beginnings.

EMI's *Figaro* started life two years ago at the Edinburgh Festival and uses virtually the same singers as William Mann described there after the first night, with major exception of the Susanna. Here Judith Bieglen has replaced Leonie Corubas and it is out of no

Giovanni from the siling Klemperer. Despite his success, EMI declined to give him the recording and instead offered it to Giulini. The set has just been reissued in admirably refurbished sound and Giulini and the Philharmonia impress by the seriousness with which they take Mozart's opera. I do not much care for Weecher's *Giovanni*, which raps, rather than beguiles, nor for Sutherland's inadequate handling of Anna's recitatives, but the rest of the cast is exemplary. Capucilli's aggressive Masetto and Taddeo's cajoling Leporello are brimful of character and so is Schwabek's Elvira, although I'm not sure how Giovanni has the gall to describe that wronged lady as mad after listening to "Non ti fidar". One

should be this is very worthwhile

set, although those who value commitment over showmanship

will prefer the standard refer

books. They have not

gold in Leoni, but at

there is a very pleasing

every is the adjective to

the score to this tale

of kidnapping and retribution

of San Francisco's

Clementi's

Zauber's

Carlo and the Chorus, as

anything as anything. Six Robins

and even allows

her spectacular scene

Miss Sutherland to add to

already large repertory. The

Ab-Joe loses her

on after her lover has

had a fatal chop on the

in a street, appropriately

Soldier and iceman

Vinsky: The Soldier's Tale. Ley / Jackson / MacLiam / Ensemble/Gennady Zalisch. Argo ZNF 15. £3.75.

demuth: The Four Temperaments. Stravinsky: Capriccio. Krasavina. Beethoven: 50/Oskar Trifkova AUR 5052. £2.75.

sepeberg: Verklärte Nacht. Lyric Suite. New York Boulez CBS 76305. £3.49.

Trois pieces breves. Beck: Middi. Hindemith: Five Pieces. Vienna Windmills. Decca Ace of Diamonds SDD 523. £2.50.

revolutions. Menuhin/Shan-Kampal. EMI ASD 3357. £3.75.

off Nureyev speaks! The

ale alone should ensure

a success for this new

ording of Stravinsky's *Soldier's Tale*, which I set on my

table in anticipation of an

of pleasure. With the star

on this record, aided by an

mental ensemble which

Erich Grumberg and

François d'Orsay?

ell, quite a lot actually,

emerges from the

is not a tight piece of

the theatre but a mediocre

to play with incidental

The score, well played

it is, retreats into the

where the recording

es it, and partly because

needs to see the musicians,

Stravinsky intended. And so

is left with a story by C.

amus, severely narrated by

John Jackson, with Michael

Hammond as a marvelous

wing road of a Devil and

ey in there somewhere,

is accented, better by his col-

iques and seeming quite the ingenu. It is not a bad way to play the Soldier, but this is certainly not the way to experience the work.

A more successful Stravinsky performance is to be heard on the Bratislava Radio Symphony Orchestra's disc which has Krasavina, Boulle, spinning through a delightful account of Twentieth-century music. Superbly graceful and brilliant, this neoclassical piece leaves one with the feeling that all is not as well as it is being made to appear, and the surreal dimension is not missed here. The same team even manage to make one warm to Hindemith's *Four Temperaments*, though the composer still seems concerned with his variation form and with illustrating the personalities he sets out to evoke. His final disc is not so amusing.

A group of four "improvisations" composed by Ravi Shankar, it provides opportunities for the sitarist to engage in musical small-talk with Mehta's violin and Jean-Pierre Rampal's flute. One of the pieces is scored for flute and harp (Martine Gélot), the others have Shankar and one of his colleagues supported by tabla and tambura. The sounds are pleasant enough, but the recording cannot be justified in terms of improvisational virtuosity, nor as some kind of "east meets west" amalgam.

Referring back to last month's records page, I must clear up an ambiguity. Sir Charles Grove's recording of music by Malcolm Arnold (EMI ASD 3353) is with the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, to whom I apologise for any confusion.

This effect is not so unnerving on the record's second side, which offers the Lyric Suite which Berg orchestrated. Here, however, there are deficiencies in the performance. The night-

Paul Griffiths

flat minor piano sonata by Julius Reubke (son of the organ-builder) doomed to die at 24. Dedicated to his teacher, Liszt, the work owes much to Liszt's B minor sonata without ever approaching the memorable individuality of that masterpiece. From one so young it nevertheless remains arresting enough to explain Liszt's regard for him. Liszt's own organ fantasia "And now, as we are on the chorale" ("Zu Prophete") in Busoni's keyboard arrangement, makes the perfect coupling in view of the influence of this work on Reubke as organ composer. Haydn's piano sonatas both works with stylistic strength and breadth; both demand, and are given, all the time in the world to expand.

Though the catalogue scarcely lists fine performances of Brahms's second and Rachmaninoff's third piano concertos, from artists like Pollini and Västlund, new versions are always welcome. Pollini is drawing a decided sign of it in a recent "Emperor" at the Festival Hall. Here in Brahms there is no further doubt. The warm humanity of the interpretation impressed me even more than his legendary keyboard perfection and poise. Whether or not the opening 10 bars of the first movement should really be regarded as introductory and slower than the main argument remains a moot point. But certainly by emphasising the fantasia-like elements in this movement, Pollini sets it in telling contrast to the sturdier drive of the ensuing Allegro appassionato. The *Andante* is idyllic enough to support Billings's view of it as a "full moon night in Tasmania", the concerto followed a Sicilian holiday. Abbado is equally Italianate and winning though the work, with its rhythmic undercurrents and the sturdy contrapuntal skill beneath the pianistic gestures and the wealth of decoration. The dark, intense first movement of the earlier F sharp minor sonata comes over particularly well, so does the Larghetto from the last sonata in D, which put so many ideas into the young Chopin's head.

Equally, if not even more, gratifying must go to Haydn's Milne, himself a newcomer to the catalogue for his rescue of the B

Joan Chissell

sonata No 30. Vladimir Ashkenazy's playing is superb, and the recording is excellent. The B flat major sonata coupled in this issue is also very good, though the first movement is somewhat less convincing than the second. Both performances are uncommonly loving and lyrical. A major sonata, Op. 161, conveys the *mis* in *misericordia* of the first movement without a trace of self-sufficient point-making, besides tinging to the heart of the brief second movement without a remotely slow tempo. Even the arch with its partner rhythm, emerges more expressively than we often hear it. In the E major sonata, Op. 109, it finds midway between the subjective Brendel and comparatively objective Pollini, with apposite judgements and intonation in the first movement. The gem of the performance is nevertheless the concluding movement, "stately" though in brisker numbers but in a theme (again not aged) of celestial benignity. The recording does full

justice to Ashkenazy's lovely singing tone.

Radio listeners may have John Lill's recent claim to have established regular psychic contact with Beethoven. Since the master has not yet transmitted any new compositions to Mr Lill (alas, he always preferred the ladies) we can only look for new light on the familiar strains of Op. 31, Nos 1 and 3 and Op. 49, No. 2. Certainly tempo in the first three movements of the E flat sonata, Op. 31, No. 3, is uncommonly leisurely. This encourages scrupulous observation of everything written on the lines, but little awareness of what lies concealed between them. Not even in the finale, taken well up to time, is there much sense of spontaneous discovery. The two G major sonatas, perhaps because less personal works, accord better with Mr Lill's technical and temperamental self-discipline.

To impart authenticity of sound to two sonatas by Hummel, neither otherwise obtainable, Malcolm Binns uses forte-pianos, made by Hasscha and Schmidt around 1825 and 1830 respectively. Though scarcely as convincing as Hummel's, Mr Binns' (who is making a special niche for himself in acts of rescue of this kind) plays both works with stylish dedication, never allowing us to miss the rich romantic undercurrents or the sturdy contrapuntal skill beneath the pianistic gestures and the wealth of decoration. The dark, intense first movement of the earlier F sharp minor sonata comes over particularly well, so does the Larghetto from the last sonata in D, which put so many ideas into the young Chopin's head.

Equally, if not even more, gratifying must go to Haydn's Milne, himself a newcomer to the catalogue for his rescue of the B

Records of the month



Joan Sutherland

Brahms: Ein deutsches Requiem: Tragische Overtur. St. Antonius Variationen. Tomowa-Sintow/van Dam: Vienna Singverein. BPO/Karajan. HMV SLS 996. (2 records) £7.25.

Brahms: Ein deutsches Requiem: St. Antonius Variationen. Janowitz Wächter, Vienna Singverein. BPO/Karajan. DGG 2726 078. (2 records) £4.30.

Beethoven: Schubert: Songs and Arias. J. Baker. ECO/Lepard. Philips 7500 307. £3.50.

Elgar: Sea Pictures: In the South. Minot. LPO/Banerji. CBS 76579. £3.49.

Berlioz: Nuits d'éte: La mort de Cléopâtre. Milton/Burrows. EBCSO/Boulez. CBS 76576. £3.49.

Massenet: Songs. Tourangeau/Bonyngde. Decca SXL 6765. £3.50.

soprano, Gundula Janowitz, is a less general favourite but in "Ihr habt nun Traurigkeit" her CBS record is most perceptively accompanied under Daniel Barenboim who includes a characteristic, likable account of Elgar's *Alessio* symphonic travologue, a marvellous piece.

For another conductor and orchestra Miss Minton gives a magnificent account of Berlioz's student cantata *The Death of Cleopatra*, a missing link between Gluck and Wagner, excellently projected by Boulez. He is less certain in emphasis and texture, with the *Nuits d'éte* songs, but sensibly shares them between Miss Minton and Stuart Burrows, won. The last two songs go best, the others often heavy, with unisonic song, French; the recorded balance is attractively spacious and fresh.

Pierre Boulez's book is prescribed reading for foreign interpreters of French songs. He would disapprove of the vowels in that *Nuits d'éte* just as he disapproved of Massenet's songs, a good selection of which are championed by Huguette Tourangeau and Richard Bonyngde. We may admit that Massenet was not Faure's equal in drawing room songs, but Miss Tourangeau, with her extended vocal range, rich palette of expression, colour and musical sympathy, can counter Berlioz's strict advice (not his concern of the popular "R") with positive and alluring artistry, and in songs mostly unfamiliar (three with Reginald Kilby as obligato cellist and none to the "Elégie"!), Mr Bonyngde over-pedals the piano parts, but, like his singer, judges the songs appealingly.

William Mann

Good Food Guide

Full of eastern promise

the past weeks, there have been rich in abundance, and the political posters of the Liberal League, and the profuse round

Walden, poppies in the fields everywhere, and the taste of beer, and Messrs' admirable beer, too, may be tempted to overeat. Men are new to the Good Food Guide since this time last year. Mr and one or two have found their feet yet, and the judge by the number of recent inspectorial visits, have eaten their meals at restaurants that have had a couple of tables occupied, a little early, encouraging the wine list itself is undistinguished is not important.

At weekends, bourgeois Colchester and a number of Londoners like to escape to the attractively attractive quaysides at Wivenhoe where two women, Mrs. of the University of Essex, or to the proper price of a town whose inhabitants were partly built up by several who now own. But at least the fine buildings (called after the City) that a ninth-century builder who has the rare distinction of having been opened by the Lord Mayor and oysters do not, and all the year round, and the house speciality is sole and fish with a heavy cream

Gardening
Foliar feeding

the years I have written satisfactorily about the benefits of foliar feeding—feeding through their leaves. I had many letters from readers telling me much their plants have had from foliar feeding. I have had various ideas about what is after all a relatively new technique as the amateur is concerned. The late F. A. Secrett, market grower, was injecting his irrigation lines as long ago as the 1930s. It is only in the last 10 years that inexpensive sprays have been done on foliar feeding, and several excellent acts have been put on the firm.

I propose to give the details of a number of points have been troubling us, based on the information supplied to me by the local departments of the who carried out investigations and trials. How frequently can one apply a foliar feed? Can a feed too often? This is a very difficult question to answer because one never knows what changes manufacturers make in their formulations. Generally it is advisable not to mix them with lime sulphur, or sprays containing copper. But if you do try to mix these chemicals I would suggest you experiment on one or two plants only to see if any scorching of the foliage takes place.

How late in the year is foliar feeding worth doing? September. If I mix up a foliar feed will it still be effective the next day—how soon should it be used? Ideally it should be used immediately—the same day. The foliar feeds I have found most effective are Prostrogen, Murphy's Foliar Feed, Philip and Maxicrop.

And now you know as much about foliar feeding as I do. The only point I would add is that foliar feeding greatly stimulates root action and so is especially valuable on young trees, shrubs or other recently planted plants. On bulbs, as I have often said, it is most remarkably effective.

How fast are the nutrients taken up after the plants have been sprayed or watered the feed? This varies from nutrient to nutrient. As much as 50 per cent of the urea nitrogen can be absorbed within 30 minutes of application. Magnesium and calcium are absorbed within 10 hours, the others from one to 10 days. A depends on the nutrient content of the leaf and uptake seems quicker where specific deficiencies exist. Once a feed has dried on the foliage it takes a lot of heavy rain to wash it off.

ould one avoid spraying in any particular weather conditions? Obviously one does not spray in very windy day. Avoiding in bright sunshine or rainy days.

ould one try to spray both upper and the under side of leaves? There is usually less on the underside so the uptake of the nutrients is probably quicker. hen should one start foliar feeding, and when should one stop? Benefits have been found March to September, a September to March, the low-light intensity and temperature prevent plants from getting much fit from the nutrients.

Roy Hay

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LAURO CRUISES

98 Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1.

sauce in a pastry case—an opulent dish requiring little else but a salad on the side. Moules au pot "might do with less cream and more herbs", suggests one visitor, but another, at lunchtime on a hot day, was much struck with the delicacy both of taste and presentation that marked his cold poached salmon: a steak on a bed of clear wine jelly, with a porc of just-warm, buttery hollandaise, and a well-judged green salad.

Similar trouble is taken with puddings, but here the touch is less sure. Colchester pudding is a pleasing gesture of loyalty, though not claim a place on the menu in its own right, and an earthenware pot lined with silvery sliced white bread and filled with a compote of redcurrants, raspberries and other summer fruit does not make a "summer pudding" if it cannot be turned out and held up by its own inertia. There is a welcoming little bar on the way up to the tables in this ingeniously converted old building, and since it offers real ale including Greene King's Abbot, as well as a good range of wines by the glass, a grumble that the wine list itself is undistinguished is not important.

At weekends, bourgeois Colchester and a number of Londoners like to escape to the attractively attractive quaysides at Wivenhoe where two women, Mrs. of the University of Essex, or to the proper price of a town whose inhabitants were partly built up by several who now own. But at least the fine buildings (called after the City) that a ninth-century builder who has the rare distinction of having been opened by the Lord Mayor and oysters do not, and all the year round, and the house speciality is sole and fish with a heavy cream

poached from the cellar), and the stock-based tomato soup.

The Starr's food tastes of itself, and the same is true of Kenneth Toye's cooking at the Singing Chef in the remote village of Badwell Ash, near Bury St Edmunds. Londoners old enough to remember Le Chef in its original 60s version will know what to expect from Mr Toye, though he opens only two nights a week now in his own cottage dining-room, perhaps temporary, among the previously admired trolley sweets, so other travellers because he earns his basic living by teaching French in a local school. He still has London ideas about price, one complaint runs, but £2.50 seemed not at all unreasonable for a large helping of a good country poulet niçoise, including new potatoes and lightly cooked cauliflower as well as a fresh-tasting sauce of tomato, onion, garlic and black olives. The pâté is good too, the boeuf en daube aromatic and impregnated with wine and the delicate saffron "triumphant" tart Tatin, though, suffered from disintegrated apples. The service is described as "shy and deliberate". Wines are modest, coffee may be allowed to boil, and if you want the chef to sing to you will have to speak nicely to him late at night.

A couple of long shots further north are worth recording, for the benefit of anyone contemplating a trip to Norfolk this summer. Excuses abound, whether sailing, birds, churches, or country houses (such as Holkham or Blakeney). But food and drink (beer included) fall off considerably once Suffolk has been left behind, so you may be grateful for the Norfolk Barn, next door to its own detached house and garden in the expanded village of Belton just off the A143 Beccles-Yarmouth road. (Try deep-fried bangers' steak in a crock, and the fresh soles.)

Another barn—Church Barn at Northrepps—has prospered

under the Foxalls' management since its first tentative appearance in the current Good Food Guide, perhaps because they are willing to cater for copious East Anglian appetites with their plate-lapping trout and second helpings of roast lamb. But the recent appointment of a new chef seemed to leave a few lacunae, perhaps temporary, among the previously admired trolley sweets, so other travellers will be welcome.

Wm Scragg's 2 North Hill, Colchester, Essex Tel. Colchester 4111. Closed Sunday. Meals 12.25-7.10.30. A la carte meal with wine, about £7.75.

The Cassole, 30 The Avenue, Wivenhoe, Essex Tel. Wivenhoe 2221. Closed lunch; Sunday: Monday. Dinner 7-10 pm. Table d'hôte, 3 courses £3.75 (£4.25 on Saturday).

The Starr, Market Place, Great Dunmow, Essex Tel. Great Dunmow 3824. Closed (except Sunday); Monday: Sunday dinner. Meals 12.30-1.30 (Sunday only). £3.00-9.30 (approx). Table d'hôte 5-course dinner, £5.50 (£6 on Saturday); Sunday lunch, £3.

Singing Chef, Badwell Ash, Suffolk Tel. Walberswick-Welford 314. Closed lunch; Sunday: Thursday. Must book. Dinner 7.30-10.30. 8.1 (Friday), 7.30-11 (Saturday). A la carte meal with wine, about £7.75.

Norfolk Barn, New Road, Belton, Norfolk Tel. Great Yarmouth 780750. Closed Monday; Sunday dinner. Must book. Meals 12.2-7.10.30. A la carte meal with wine, about £5.

Church Barn, Northrepps, Norfolk Tel. Overstrand 588.

Closed lunch (except Sunday); Monday (except July, August); Sunday dinner. Must book.

Meals 12.15-2.15 (Sunday only). £7.15-10.15. Table d'hôte dinner, £3.55; Sunday lunch, £2.55.

Times Newspapers Ltd and the Good Food Guide (Consumers' Association and Hodder), 1977.

A lady who has proved herself to be more industrious than any bridge writer of my acquaintance has recently rocketed into fame. Amalya Karsse in Bridge Conventions Complete (A & C Black, £6.50) assembled every recognized dialect in the language of bidding and has succeeded in confining to 630 pages this "heterogeneous collection of prestigious lost" as the treasures of Mertonmore were recently described. This book is written principally for American tournament players, so that they can be sure of not overstepping the boundary of artificial bidding; but it fairly claims to describe in as few words as possible the essence of the principal systems with minor variations which are too numerous to count.

After refreshing my memory on the subject of artificial and step responses, on transfers which are permissible, and the "impossible" negative ("allowed only in a regional or national event") I am again puzzled how to assess the profit from all this artificiality. Why cannot a champion venture to open One Diamond or One Heart when he has a normal hand of minimum strength? Or, narrowing the bounds of the question, why does he open One Diamond only when a lesser mortal would not dream of making his bid?

If Miss Karsse could tell us what makes great players bid foolishly in following their systems, we might learn something from the conventions. All that I can recommend my readers (apart from the book, which is first class) is to keep away from artificiality, in both bidding and play until it is accepted outside the tournament world. But she has taught me something valuable.

If I decide that all my doubles are business, I am employing a convention which must be

Bridge

Within the laws

announced before the beginning of a match.

If we shall be forced to use a limited number of conventions, because an opening bid means that the hand contains a number of points and does not disclose length in the suit which shown, I advise anyone who seeks to follow, say, the Italian methods to note how they were employed in the final of the last world championship.

Board 81: No score; dealer West.

A Q 9 5
Q 9 5
Q 2
A Q 6 5
K J 10 4 3
A 10 3
V K 2
A Q 2
V K 10 4 3
A 10 7 2
V K 7 6
A Q 6 5
V K 6 5
A 9 8

mal fashion and encountered no problem.

East South North West
No. 2 Hearts 1 Spades 1 Clubs
No. 2 Diamonds No. 2 Spades
No. 3 Clubs No. 3 Spades
No. 3 No trumps No. 3 No trumps

The contract was made easily, with an overtrick, and the absence of artificiality is noteworthy.

Board 81: No score; dealer West.

A Q 9 5
Q 9 5
Q 2
A Q 6 5
K J 10 4 3
A 10 3
V K 2
A Q 2
V K 10 4 3
A 10 7 2
V K 7 6
A Q 6 5
V K 6 5
A 9 8

In the closed room, North was Garozzo who is acclaimed as one of the finest players in the world.

West North East South
No. 1 Diamonds 2 Diamonds 2 Hearts
No. 2 Diamonds No. 2 Spades No. 2 Doublets
No. 3 Clubs No. 3 Spades No. 3 Diamonds
No. 4 Diamonds No. 4 No trumps

The opening One Diamond was "precision" and invited East to make his sweeping pre-emptive bid which almost drove the Italians into their best contract. Four Hearts was unduly to go down, but Four No trumps would have been on ice if Garozzo had not taken fright. Against Five Clubs East failed to lead his singleton heart, but the contract was one down.

In the open room, South sailed into Three No trumps after West (Belladonna) had opened the bidding.

West North East South
No. 1 Diamonds 2 Diamonds 2 Hearts
No. 2 Clubs No. 2 Spades No. 2 Doublets
No. 3 Spades No. 3 Diamonds No. 3 No trumps

Is not the inevitable conclusion from these two deals that artificiality blunts both intuition and deduction?

Edward Mayer

Drink

Summer wine

This period of the summer can be somewhat dull gastronomically and therefore a change of wines can enliven entertaining. It is also worth remembering that, as wines with very well known regional names tend to be in great demand, their prices also tend to be higher than the prices of lesser-known wines that may be of equal or even superior quality. It is also unadvisable to stick slavishly to conventional accompaniments to recipes, like the customer I overheard asking for a wine suggested in a cookery book—for how much did the author of the book know about wines that may be new, attractive and delicious bargains today?

Vermouth is an increasingly popular aperitif and wine-based aperitifs can be pleasant for those who, this year, cannot frequent continental cafés. St Raphael is perhaps best known as a swedish red aperitif, basically served chilled or over ice cubes, and garnished with a twist of orange peel. Now there is also a St Raphael "golden bianco", definitely sweet, the garnish recommended being a piece of lemon peel, and a pink St Raphael "extra dry", which I suggest with lemon peel, and which can be used as an alternative to vermouth in mixtures.

All three are in the special bottle with the angular neck. Any, because of being essentially a multi-purpose use in the kitchen, should you keep them, once opened, for more than a week or 10 days—and preferably in the refrigerator—for they can be herby enhancements of many dishes, sauces and even in salads. (The three St Raphaels are available in 75 cl bottles from branches of Thrashers in the south of England, and Mackies in the north, once opened, for more than a week or 10 days—and preferably in the refrigerator—for they can be herby enhancements of many dishes, sauces and even in salads. (The three St Raphaels are available in 75 cl bottles from branches of Thrashers in the south of England, and Mackies in the north, once opened, for more than a week or 10 days—and preferably in the refrigerator—for they can be herby enhancements of many dishes, sauces and even in salads. 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George Hutchinson

Sir Harold and the errors of MI5: why didn't he know what was going on?



Sir Harold Wilson tells a strange story. He discloses that the counter-intelligence service generally known as MI5 has been guilty of staggering incompetence by failing to distinguish between Dr David Owen and Mr Will Owen, a former Labour MP accused but acquitted of passing secret information to the Czechs, although admittedly receiving payment from them. Mrs Judith Hart, he declares, was similarly mistaken for another Mrs Hart, the wife of a communist doctor.

Sir Harold goes on to suggest that by the summer of 1975 he himself and members of his entourage were the subjects of a whispering campaign alleging communist leanings. He implicates officers of MI5: "They would naturally be brought in to believe that socialist leaders were another form of communism. They are blinder, the sort of people who would be spreading the story . . .". Later, he is more explicit: "They were saying that I was tied up with the communists and that MI5 knew."

Let us, for the moment, accept Sir Harold's account. Leaving aside its more lurid or melodramatic or speculative or facetious or "gossipy" aspects, his attack poses a number of questions. I am now going to ask them.

Our subject, after all, is a former Prime Minister of exceptionally long service and experience. He has been a Privy Councillor for 30 years. Since his retirement he has become a Knight of the Garter. He well

understands the interests of the state.

Why then has he chosen to deride, for publication, the most delicate of all our instruments of state? Why is he publicly belittling and disparaging one of the secret intelligence services? Why should he act in such a way as to bring it into public disrepute? What good purpose can he expect to achieve?

When he was Prime Minister it was Prime Minister's duty to put the service to rights if he believed it to be wrong. Yet we now find him wringing his hands and saying: "I am not certain that for the last eight months when I was Prime Minister I knew what was happening fully in security."

Why not? Why did he not know? Can you imagine such an admission from Mr. Ian, immediate predecessor? Mr. Heath?

Of course not. Like any other self-respecting Prime Minister, Mr. Heath would have made it his business to know if anything was wrong; he would not have allowed himself to remain in ignorance.

Harold Wilson apparently did. Now he compounds his self-exposed failure for the effect of what he has made public to damage the reputation of an honourable service which by definition cannot openly answer back.

What a good television broadcast the Liberals made on Wednesday night. To my mind, it was technically the best from any party for a long time. Since the absence of "vox pop" and some

of the other intrusive, distracting devices so dear to their political rivals was very welcome.

The Liberals were content to rely on two able exponents of party policy, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe and Mr. Stephen Ross—and gained accordingly. If party political broadcasts are to remain, one could wish to see more of them presented with similar dignity and the avoidance of gimmickry.

Should civil servants be allowed to become parliamentary candidates without having to relinquish their appointments until such time as they are elected? The existing prohibition is brought to mind by Mr. Jack Straw's unexpected departure from Whitehall following his adoption as Labour candidate for Blackburn.

Mr. Straw, whose student fame of yesteryear you may remember, is special (meaning political) adviser to Mr. Peter Shore in the Department of the Environment. By definition this is a temporary arrangement. He is on the Civil Service payroll, however, like most if not all of the two dozen "special advisers" attached to various ministers. Thus he is classed as a civil servant and finds himself subjected to a disability affecting them all.

Once a civil servant is adopted as a prospective parliamentary candidate he has to resign under the provisions of the Servants of the Crown Order. Should this order be kept in force? Or ought it to be scrapped? Mr. Callaghan has asked himself the same questions—hence the decision, shortly after he became Prime Minister, to set up a committee

to look into the present practice and advise. The committee has not yet reported.

To my mind, special advisers (or whatever they may be called) should be clearly distinguished from regular civil servants. Special advisers are political persons. So far from pretending to be anything else, they emphasize the political role in which they have been appointed. Their masters do not cease to be party politicians on becoming ministers. Why then should they not remain in service, along with their respective ministers, until an election? Surely they could be trusted to observe discretion.

Couldn't a somewhat similar freedom be extended to professional civil servants? The present disability must have the effect of depriving Parliament of some good potential mem-

bers. Should they not be relieved of it, those of them who would like to embark on a political career?

In evidence to the committee, Mr. Brendan Seville has suggested that Mr. Seville, previously director of the Conservative Research Department and now in the City, was special assistant to Anthony Barber while the latter was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although a political person he was on the public payroll (unlike five of the 11 "special advisers" attached to the Heath government, who were paid by the Conservative Party treasurer).

Mr. Seville has had this to say:

"It is in the national interest—and in the interests of the Civil Service itself—that rational and intelligent people should not be deterred from putting themselves forward as parliamentary candidates. I would, therefore, suggest that the rules should be relaxed so that where a senior civil servant indicates that he wishes to enter Parliament he should be transferred to some post of a non-politically sensitive nature for a year or so while he is seeking a seat. If he is unsuccessful in finding a seat he should be allowed to remain in the Civil Service, still on non-sensitive work, until the next general election. If he is unsuccessful in finding an election, he should be permitted to return to normal Civil Service work and expunge his political sins."

This seems a very reasonable proposal.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

After 30 years in the air, Mr Stamp knows how to take care of you

Flight BA 521, bound for Washington and Detroit, was five and a half hours out of Heathrow, and William Stamp, the cabin service officer, could relax a little.

His cabin staff had been on the go since takeoff, serving drinks, lunch and tea to about 400 passengers, and he was chatting up the passengers.

He was a big man, who looked as if he would be at home behind the bar of a country pub. He was an air gunner during the war, and had joined BOAC as a steward in 1948.

His first aircraft was a Dakota, and he had graduated to Yorks, Argonauts, Hermes, Britannias, VC10s, 707s, 747s and Concorde. He preferred the jumbo to other space-age planes because of its spacious-

ness. Even with a full load

he could fulfil the promise of the company's advertising: British Airways takes care of you.

His first Dakota took two days to fly to Teheran, overnighting at Nicosia in Cyprus. The kitchen equipment was primitive. Breakfast was put aboard in two large vacuum flasks, scrambled eggs in one and bacon in the other.

One morning he used a cold spoon to serve the bacon, and the vacuum flask exploded. He put his head through the galley door, and said: "Bacon's off!" It was good for a laugh, he added reminiscently.

Passengers were very good on the whole, only a few were bothersome. He added good naturally that good service and a cheerful atmosphere gener-

ally made the awkward ones feel better.

That was how he saw his job, providing a good service and helping to create a relaxed and cheerful atmosphere. The passengers came aboard as strangers. For some it might be their first flight, and they could be apprehensive. He tried to ensure that they would enjoy themselves, and that they would fly with British Airways again.

Good routine was the secret of good service, especially when you had to take care of three or four hundred passengers. He thought that he had mastered it well after nearly 30 years of flying.

Flying had never bothered him, even in bad weather. Not after his time as a tail gunner. But he admitted that he did not sleep well the night before he first served aboard Concorde.

It was difficult to explain why after all those decades of flying. He knew that he would enjoy serving the fine food and wines, but he was not comfortable until they reached Mach 2.

He was serving lunch at the hand, and it was like a hand giving a gentle push from behind. There was hardly a ripple in the wine glass.

I said that I was still sending about the Stratocruiser in which I made my first Atlantic crossing nearly 30 years ago. I remembered the downstairs lounge and the bunks in which I slept dreamlessly after a good night's sleep.

He still thought that the 747 was the best all-round plane.

The first-class passengers could enjoy the top-floor lounge, and the economy section with its wide variety of fares had brought long-distance flying within the range of people who earlier could not afford to fly to America or Australia.

Then there was the new executive cabin reserved for passengers who paid the full economy fare. They were served

the present mix of aircraft and services was about right.

Concorde was wonderful for people in a hurry. There was less jet lag, and a businessman could start work immediately after a transatlantic flight.

Many people were still sentimental about the VC 10, which would be flying the eastern routes for many more years.

He still thought that the 747 was the best all-round plane. The first-class passengers could enjoy the top-floor lounge, and the economy section with its wide variety of fares had brought long-distance flying within the range of people who earlier could not afford to fly to America or Australia.

He still thought that the 747 was the best all-round plane. The first-class passengers could enjoy the top-floor lounge, and the economy section with its wide variety of fares had brought long-distance flying within the range of people who earlier could not afford to fly to America or Australia.

Then there was the new executive cabin reserved for passengers who paid the full economy fare. They were served

first, and businessmen could work without the distraction of the cinema show.

The time came for him to explain the mysteries of American immigration cards, which he did lucidly and with a touch of humour. There was the usual fast rush to the lavatories, and the plane finally landed at Dulles.

He then thanked everybody for flying British Airways and to offer help to anybody who wanted it.

Later, while waiting for the luggage to arrive, an American woman from Tulsa, Oklahoma, reckoned that she had been a very pleasant flight. I ought to have thanked the cabin staff, she added regretfully. Mr. Stamp would have liked that.

Louis Heren

The key to success for unknown composers?

The British Music Information Centre declares that it will accept scores and tapes from "...any composer of reasonable ability."

Certainly in these days of post-Schönberg, anti-establishment musical experimentation, the adjective begs the question and invites some speculation as to the criteria invoked. I am assured, however, that, while the scrutiny panel checks legibility and literacy to protect the integrity of the centre's library, it makes no artistic judgments.

But this loose qualification does at least allow the centre to offer a flicker of encouragement to burgeoning composers in their perpetual quest for acceptance and recognition.

Of all the arts, composition has long been the most difficult to demonstrate and promote. A writer can submit his manuscript with a competent understanding of publishers' needs. An artist can exhibit, with luck, in a gallery or at least-like wildlife painter David Shepherd in his younger days-on some park railings or the Thames Embankment.

And while a new book can be read and a new painting seen, a new musical work must, of its very nature, be heard. The manuscript version being less than adequate in conveying even to the most accomplished score reader, a satisfactory idea of how, with all the nuances of interpretation, it will sound.

It is ten years since Lord Goodman, as chairman of the Arts Council, opened the British Music Information Centre, at 10, Stratford Place, London, W1, an elegant building that also houses The Composers' Guild of Great Britain. And over this period, composers established and unknown, amateur and professional, have found, to their advantage, that they can lodge taped versions of their works in the centre's library. The enormous BBC music library is stuck for time or space to store work and turns to it for help. Recently a record company wanted to issue a lost and forgotten work by Francis Chagrin and managed to find a miniature score at the centre where the work was photographed and enlarged and the individual parts copied.

Ours is not the only country with a music centre. The recent revival of the music of Charles Ives has been attributed to the zeal of the one in New York and others exist in many European and Commonwealth countries. Scotland and Wales now have their own which serve the interests of regional composers.

Sam Heppner

While exercising his privilege of driving through Horse Guards in the autumn of 1857, Prince Komatsu of Japan was amazed and invited to find that when his coachman presented the ivory pass of entry to the guards they saluted.

Any musician or music lover is welcome to call, write (provide a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed) or telephone the centre at 01-499 8567 for information, and listening facilities are provided by an impressive bank of gramophones turntables and tape playback units.

The centre originated from an idea of Guy Warrack's and was developed by the trustees who, besides Mr. Warrack, are Ursula Vaughan Williams, the composer's widow, Sir Charles Groves and Sir Lennox Berkeley.

One of the reasons for the size of its library is that, soon after it opened, a decision was taken to continue the mammoth task of cataloguing British music which Ralph Vaughan Williams had so painstakingly begun.

In the early days, the late Alan Rawsthorne was also active in helping to form the centre which has since been visited by some international figures like Rozhdestvensky and Shchedrin and British musical luminaries like Sir William Walton, Edmund Rubbra, Peter Racine Fricker, Elizabeth Maibach, Humphrey Searle, Malcolm Williamson and his predecessor as Master of the Queen's Music, the late Sir Arthur Bliss.

The cost of financing and maintaining the centre is met by the Arts Council, the Performing Right Society and the Vaughan Williams Trust, the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and the Composers' Guild.

There are moments when the centre really comes into its own when, for example, the enormous BBC music library is stuck for time or space to store work and turns to it for help.

Recently a record company wanted to issue a lost and forgotten work by Francis Chagrin and managed to find a miniature score at the centre where the work was photographed and enlarged and the individual parts copied.

Alerted by Sir Arthur Nicolson, British envoy in Teheran, to these considerations, Robert, third Marquess of Salisbury, Foreign Minister and Foreign Secretary, was particularly keen that the Shah's emissary, a cousin known as the Hessen Sultan, be treated with "hospitality and distinction," so that no one at the Persian Court could not be her guest and would have to be attended by the Foreign Office.

Most reluctantly, therefore, and after several attempts to persuade the Queen to change her mind, Salisbury decided to make the oriental representative guest of the state, their expenses to be met by his department rather than by the Queen. In the event, places from Hawaii, Siam and Japan (all of whom announced that they planned to attend, as was customary at the time) joined the Hessen as Sultan as guests of the state, 588 a week for each for up to a month being allotted for their personal guest of the new monarch.

Unfortunately, however, Queen Victoria, nervous about the growing dimensions of the jubilee, "trembling" about the strain its preparations were creating on the Treasury Department.

The decision to undertake the entertaining of these princes by the Foreign Office rather than by the Queen (which in practice meant by the Lord Chamberlain's Department) created difficulties

mined to bear no expense in the matter, early decided that such representatives from the Orient could not be her guests and would have to be attended by the Foreign Office.

Partly they remained separate because there was no means of satisfactorily arranging their precedence. Who did in fact rank higher, a cousin of the Shah of Persia or a cousin of Queen Victoria?

The prince concerned, of course, knew the answer, but neither the Foreign Office nor the Lord Chamberlain's Department felt confident about advising the Queen.

After wrestling with the difficulties for months, the decision was therefore taken simply to arrange each group within itself and not attempt any merging, which is why on Jubilee Day there was no single carriage procession to Westminster Abbey but instead several smaller ones.

The princely groups also remained separate, however, because the European royalties were contemptuous of their oriental colleagues and let them remain separate. This haughty and indeed racialist attitude produced unending difficulties.

One of the personnel assigned to the Persian prince, for instance, told J. H. Bergie, head of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, that he had been instructed to make sure that the Hessen as Sultan arrived slightly later at Buckingham Palace than the other royalties so that he would not be able to take a place in the march to dinner, because "The European Princes [have] objected to go in procession with the Orientals".

Such treatment prompted the prince to threaten to leave the Jubilee. Only the Alexandria and Prince Komatsu, who were afraid of the effect such a premature departure would have on the Teheran

escort was provided for. The escort was provided for Majesty of Hawaii on Jubilee Day; at this, however, it was bridled, letting it know that unless the escort due her rank would not participate at this particular site was not

Having had such a difficult time of it in 1857, it might be assumed that the Foreign Office and Lord Chamberlain's Department would have worked out some sound solution to the problem to meet its needs. In fact once the jubilee had passed, the difficulty of precedence put aside so that at the diamond jubilee ten years later nothing had been done to improve matters.

These principally concerned the status of the key Pacific port of Pearl Harbour, which was in 1857 the focus of much diplomatic activity. This is because at that time the United States was demanding as the price of renewal of the Hawaiian-American reciprocity treaty, which permitted Hawaiian goods to enter the United States duty free, the cession of the harbour. Such an action, though, would have severely threatened Hawaiian independence and thus have run counter to the long-standing British interest. The jubilee permitted King Kalakaua to despatch a delegation to London designed to deal with the question without, however, having its purpose publicly known.

Lord Salisbury, of course, was well aware of the importance of Kapiolani's ostensibly congratulatory visit, but he could not protect the Queen from insults and snubs. Many Londoners, for instance, remembered that not long before there had been rumours that her kingdom was for sale, and that the king's sister had turned herself into a volcano to appear an angry fire goddess.

Thus Kapiolani, plump and very dark indeed, was looked upon with a good deal of derision. Field Marshal Grenfell said she provided the humour for the occasion. And one newspaper commented that she had given a "regal position to Darktown".

Despite the fact that Queen Victoria kissed her as she would any other queen, Kapiolani went without the lord-in-waiting other sovereigns were assigned, being forced to share with the oriental princes the services of a mere assistant clerk from the Treasury Office.

Then again, no guards of honour were posted at the Alexandria and Prince Komatsu, who were also staying there, demanded that as his right a mere captain's

Dr Roland leaves his island of culture in Cork Street

Some leading art dealers admit that they are more interested in money than pictures. "A good salesman is someone who can sell a picture he doesn't like to someone who doesn't like it," a respected specialist in Impressionism said to say.

A well-known purveyor of contemporary art, when asked by an assistant to buy a delectable Boudin for his own collection, admonished the young man: "Always remember, I collect money, not pictures."

"I loved people to work out of income and to live and love it. Today, the need to use capital, and to invest it, brings the necessary consideration of taste in the generation."

Since 1945, their gallery at 19 Cork Street, London, W1, has been a small oasis of European culture where the visitor could usually find

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

The Finance Bill

Mr Healey's sudden willingness to allow for inflation

Suppose that this Saturday morning in the course of weekend shopping, you observe that the price of your favourite brand of instant coffee has been put up from 50p to 60p. Such things are not unknown. Then you will console yourself with the new thought that for the next tax year—1978/79, the Married Man's Allowance will be correspondingly upped by 20 per cent from £1,255 to £1,554.

If you are a basic rate taxpayer—at 34 per cent—then your weekly net take-home pay will increase by, say, £1.75p—not a dramatic sum, but sufficient, perhaps, to prevent you defecting towards a cheaper brand of coffee. If you pay tax at 98 per cent, you will be better off by a fiver a week.

This seems to be the practical effect of Mr Healey's acceptance on Thursday of the Rooker/Wise Clause enforcing automatically increased personal income tax allowance each year unless the Treasury,

with the approval of the House of Commons, prescribes a smaller relief.

It is the increase in the retail price index (RPI) for the calendar year 1977 which is to be effective in regulating reliefs for the next succeeding fiscal year, 1978/79; not an insignificant interval of time—long enough, it is to be hoped, to persuade manufacturers that the consumer's capacity to tolerate price rises has not been increased by this novel feature, now being introduced into our tax code.

If those manufacturers were to form the dangerous view that price increases could, in future, be more readily absorbed than would imply that indexation itself would be fuelling inflation and would be the one telling argument against it.

We do not, of course, know whether Mr Healey will next year arrange for the Taxman to prescribe a smaller relief. It may be that we shall need to content ourselves with threshold increases of, say, 25 per cent of the RPI percentage,

and it may be that Mr Healey will then be putting it to us that this 25 per cent of the total is a very "generous entitlement".

By way of illustration, the thresholds for 1976/77 and 1977/78 were:

	1976/77	1977/78	% increase	1978/79
Single	735	845	+15	1,140
Married	1,085	1,295	+20	1,485
Single, aged	1,010	1,120	+10	1,340
Married, aged	1,355	1,765	+13	1,915

The point is that no index fully could be a very costly exercise in terms of loss of yield. This year's threshold increases were said by Mr Healey to cost £490m and we know that the Chancellor wants to raise less from direct taxation and more from indirect taxation, presumably VAT and excise taxes on drink and cigarettes.

The following question thus poses itself:

supposing that 1977 inflation triggers off

increases in 1978/79 personal reliefs, does it follow that increased personal reliefs will in turn trigger off increases in indirect taxes?

If so, will not those increases in turn trigger off further increases in the RPI, in turn triggering off increases in personal reliefs, and so on until the end of all recorded time? That would be truly counter-productive.

Having in the past canvassed strongly in favour of indexation to counter fiscal drag, it may seem ungenerous to raise such a hare now. Yet it is doubtful whether indexation of income tax thresholds has been fully thought through. It might have been wiser for the Government to have capitalised first on indexation of capital taxation—eg., some gradual tapering of capital gains tax, a simpler step with fewer secondary consequences.

As is often the case in our tax legislation, the authorities have acted first

(under political pressures) and propose to think afterwards, if at all.

On the other hand, there are several encouraging features about the Chancellor's sudden willingness to allow for inflation. First, once indexation is shown to be a positive move, it is shown to work on its own front, it is capable of being extended. It is, after all, a completely new ingredient in our tax system, a recognition of the fact that we have been progressing in the wrong direction, sweeping more relatively lowly paid employees into the tax net, while shouting about clobbing the rich. This trend badly needs reversal.

Secondly, any step which can be said to release cash and encourage savings cannot be at all bad. Thirdly, the administration of taxation is always more costly at the lowest levels of yield. So one most beneficial effect of indexation will be to make revenue collection in this bracket less costly.

In the United States the 1974 overall cost was 0.55 per cent of national revenue;

in the United Kingdom it was 1.95 per cent, international comparisons are always misleading, but elimination of the "lit men" should be capable of improving these statistics. That there is room for improvement is undoubtedly true.

Finally, there is an notorious poverty trap. Anything which extinguishes it is absurd and paradoxical situation must be welcome. "What is the logic?", asked Mrs Audrey Wise, "of a taxation system whereby people are taxed on exactly the same amount decreed to be the official poverty line?"

The Chancellor now seems to be beginning to recognize that the question is a good one. Even though he may have acted out of motives of political expediency via deep perception the principles of the matter, let us not cavil, but instead give him all due credit.

Oliver Stanle

The shadow of the Dover Plan over Cannon...

"Nothing is a problem if you can plan for it." That is the philosophy of Mr Richard Ellis, the managing director of Cannon Assurance, and he has had a good number of years to prepare for the problem which is currently looming on Cannon's horizon.

Cannon Assurance, under new ownership since 1972, is the rescaled and reorganized International Life and Reinsurance Company which was the United Kingdom subsidiary of the notorious IOS (Investors Overseas Services) group created by Mr Berne Corlett.

In its heyday in the sixties the IOS empire, peopled by an army of direct salesmen, was selling mutual and offshore funds, of as hindsight proved, a highly speculative and dubious nature, to investors all over the world. In the United Kingdom its activities were, by comparison, restrained.

The main activity of ILI was selling the Dover Plan. This was a linked-life insurance contract with what were, in those days, heavier than usual initial charges. As a contract the Dover Plan was not without its merits and much of the criticism against it was levelled against it was levelled more at the aggressive selling methods involved.

With the collapse of IOS in 1972 everything changed at ILI. Mr Edward du Cann and merchant bank Keyser Uhlmann respectively acquired 15 per cent and 57 per cent stakes in the company.

Mr Ellis, an actuary with no previous connexion with IOS, himself had been brought in during April, 1971, when earlier

rumblings of disquiet about IOS and its subsidiaries grew louder. No Dover Plan policies were sold after 1972, but what about all those which were sold when ILI's activities were at their zenith in the second half of the sixties? That is Mr Ellis's long term problem.

The Dover plan policy was a 10-year regular savings contract and over the course of the next two years no less than 30,000 policies are due to mature. More than 4,000 reach their 10-year anniversary this year and double that number in 1978, leaving 17,000 policies to reach maturity in 1979.

Not all the policyholders will take their cash proceeds. The Dover Plan contract contained various options of which the principal ones were to renew the contract—and Cannon is improving the original renewal terms—or to leave the units within the fund to continue growing in value.

Cannon is having rather better success than one might expect in retaining policyholders. Last year 31 per cent elected to stay with Cannon and so far this year 21 per cent of those with maturing policies have renewed their contract and a further 24 per cent are leaving their units with the company.

Cannon's funds have been successful since the company changed hands. Its Equity and Managed funds, measured over the past five years, are both leaders in their respective fields, particularly the Managed fund, where there is quite a gap between its performance and that of its nearest rival. Its Property fund is third in the league table.

The reasons are not difficult to find. No one in 1972 could have



Mr Richard Ellis, managing director of Cannon Assurance: years to prepare.

foreseen the turmoils that the insurance industry would find itself in only two years later as several groups, specializing particularly in income bonds, began to fall. Cannon emerged unscathed, but suffered in the backlash which affected sales of virtually all newish and small insurance companies at that time.

There have been other factors, too, not least the troubled times that its majority shareholder, Keyser Uhlmann, has been facing. Keyser was caught in the collapse of the property market and had to be supported by the Bank of England's "lifeboat" for sailing banks.

Today Keyser, much slimmed down, is on the road to recovery, but there is little doubt that the connection is of little positive assistance to Cannon's sales force. It is particularly inhibiting, one suspects, to any substantial development of the broker market.

It is an open secret that Cannon is up for sale. But another problem is boggling this issue. There has been a long-standing dispute between Cannon and the liquidators of IOS in Canada.

It is a dispute about who owned the title of the shares sold to Mr du Cann and Keyser and one of the upshots is a claim against Cannon for a dividend of about £500,000.

Margaret Stone

Back to basics: investment trusts

Gearing, believe it or not, has nothing to do with cars

Investor confusion about the differences between investment and unit trusts is a hardy perennial.

Despite recent strenuous efforts by the investment trust industry to make itself more clearly understood, the small saver is likely to have less knowledge of it than he does of unit trusts. The latter may, and do, advertise for funds, while the former don't.

Both movements offer a form of collective investment. Both, theoretically, seek to give the investor a stake in a wider spread of investments than he or she could obtain individually. And both offer considerable tax advantages over the orthodox route of equity investment. But there the similarities end.

This Back to Basics series we have already dealt with unit trusts—their aims, structure, and variations—so the way an investment trust operates

can perhaps be explained most simply by looking at the differences between these two forms of managed funds.

An investment trust is a public company quoted on the London or other United Kingdom stock market and is what is known as a "closed end" fund. It has a fixed capital structure, incorporating equity (or share) capital and possibly fixed interest capital, be it debentures, convertible stock or preference shares.

A unit trust, on the other hand, is an "open ended" fund where the number of shares known as units, increases or decreases according to the size of funds attracted from or withdrawn by the public. No other form of capital is permitted.

The discount, the difference between share price and asset value, can—and does—fluctuate and in recent years the average discount has reached 40 per cent or more.

Uncommon it may be, but it

is not unknown for the share price to rise above the asset value—in the jargon, to stand at a premium to asset value. The rare occasions have been when a new fund, as several did in the early 1970s, holds out the prospect of a particularly glamorous asset future or perhaps when a takeover bid is in prospect.

An investment trust is a fixed animal, than a unit trust. It can invest in United Kingdom or overseas equities, or government stocks, as can a unit trust, but it can also hold property, land and any other less orthodox investments which are not permitted in a unit trust.

The portfolio is managed by a professional firm of managers, which will usually be represented on the board of directors, many of whom may be non-executive, which is answerable to shareholders in all the usual ways. Over the past decade investment trusts have tended to group under a smaller number of professional management companies for reasons of economy.

There are no hard and fast rules on the fees charged for managing the investment portfolio. Charges range from 1 to 1 per cent of assets under management and are deducted at source. But the investor has to pay the full costs of buying and selling his shares in the stock market, including the jobber's spread.

While there is no minimum entry investment for an investment trust, it is plainly uneconomic to buy investment trust shares or any other kind of shares for the sake of buying in small parcels. There is the 2 per cent stamp duty on any purchase, plus 1½ per cent

It can, of course, work just as dramatically in reverse. If the market value of the invest-

ments purchased with the original £1m capital falls to £5m the debenture holders and preference shareholders are still entitled to their £1m in the event of the company being wound up, but the equity holder would get nothing.

This, of course, is an extreme case and the value of the debentures and preference shares fluctuates on the stock market, though less markedly than the equity value, but it does demonstrate the way fixed borrowings have an impact on a fund's net assets a share.

Investment trust shareholders enjoy the same capital gains tax concession as unitholders. The shareholder receives a tax credit at half the basic rate of tax (at present 17½ per cent) but expected to be 17 per cent in line with recent tax cut proposals) so long as the trust is not used for tax purposes.

Capital gains of £5,000 or less in any tax year can be taxed at half the investor's marginal rate of income tax, so that a basic rate taxpayer making a small gain on selling unit or investment trust shares would be liable to tax on his gains at 17½ (17) per cent. This liability is offset by the tax credit of the same amount, taking his gains tax bill to zero.

The tax credit can be offset against the full 30 per cent gains tax, which means that the maximum gains tax payable on an investment trust disposal is 12½ (13) per cent.

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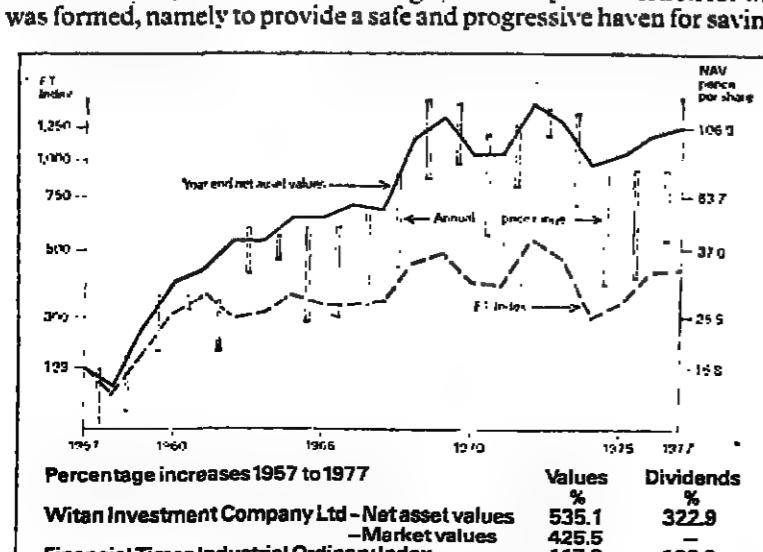
Vera Di Polm

EXPLANATORY PAMPHLETS MENTIONED IN THIS ARTICLE:	
Pamphlet 1:	
Starting in Business	IR28
Class 4 National Insurance contributions	IR24
Income Tax and Corporation Tax	CA1 & supplement
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Income Tax and Corporation Tax	CA2 & supplement
Capital Allowances on Buildings	1977
Income Tax and Corporation Tax	CA4
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Income Tax and Corporation Tax	CA3
Capital Allowances on Agricultural or Forestry Buildings and Works	
Income Tax	CA3
Construction Industry Tax Deduction Scheme	IR14/15 & supplement 1976

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"Over the past 20 years you will see that on every count, net asset value, market price and dividend increase, the Witan shareholder has done better than the Financial Times Index."

Mr J. R. Henderson, in his Statement to shareholders, highlights the Company's long-term achievements, and points out that, despite the current unpopularity of investment trusts, Witan is still fulfilling successfully the function for which it was formed, namely to provide a safe and progressive haven for savings.



In the year ended 30th April 1977:

Net asset value rose from 100.6p to 106.9p, an increase of 6.3%. Revenue before taxation increased by nearly £500,000 to £2,599,093. A total dividend of 1.90p against 1.65p in 1976 is recommended.



Managed by Henderson Administration Limited

Unlike the case with most expenses, there is no increase in the premiums paid to a normal whole life or endowment assurance policy once it has started. As a result, it can be argued that the cost of meeting such premiums has dropped.

Nevertheless, with as many inescapable expenses rising increasingly, it is becoming necessary to cut down on non-essential, a policy arranged chiefly as a vehicle for savings, may very well fail in that category. If it is necessary to discontinue a traditional savings

Weekend

I might end this summer looking like an apple since I seem to keep getting apple drinks, from cider to plain juice, to try. Even in Israel I was offered apple juice more often than orange or other citrus juices despite the latter being natives of that land.

The latest is Coppella Pure Apple Juice, which I first tasted and enjoyed over breakfast at the Connaught Hotel in London. Coppella tastes entirely of Cox's Orange Pippins although the "at least 75 per cent of Cox's juices" are actually balanced with the juice of tart apples like Bramleys to fix the Cox's sweetness and to enhance flavour which might seem flat otherwise.

The juice is cloudy because there is no fine filtering after the mechanical juicing and I love the fresh, pure taste as a result. It even smells of autumn orchards or apple store lofts. Any blemished apples have their faults cut out carefully by hand before

the apples reach the juicer and the land on which they grow in Suffolk is fed organically as much as possible, with pesticides kept to the barest minimum and with organic feed and fertilizer used for the trees. These latter are grown in various formations to ensure maximum yield and to facilitate harvesting.

Coppella juices were born when the Peakes, the family that runs the Boxford fruit farm, began worrying about the possible effect of the EEC on apples. There are so many good apples in Britain which may never reach the standard size for sale under EEC regulations and the juicing enabled the use of such fruit. The results are delicious and you can buy it at 46p per 25-fluid-ounce bottle from health food shops, many supermarkets, even more delicatessen shops, all branches of Safeway's and a lot of department store food halls. Distributed by Schweppes (Agencies), 200-206 The Vale, Golders Green, London NW11 8SR.

The Trustee Savings Banks are trying out templates to help blind or partially blind people to write cheques. Measuring six by three inches and inscribed in Braille, the template can be used with counterfoil or stubless cheque books and is positioned on

the cheque to open only the areas on which the chequeman has to write. Welcomed by the Royal National Institute for the Blind for the blind population—there are 400,000 registered as blind or only partially sighted in Great Britain, the cheque template is at most TSB branches.



The Times Special Offer

A toast to the craftsman's art

There was so much demand for our special Jubilee offer pewter plate, cast from an original mould by James Yates, master pewterer of the late eighteenth century, finished by hand and embellished with the Yate's Hall trademarks a Pewterers Hall as well as the crowned X, the mark of supreme quality, that we thought it would be nice to offer a goblet to go with it. A Yates goblet, of course. The goblet bears the jubilee symbol and dates but the coat of arms is a "special" for which per-

mission had to be obtained from the Chamberlain's office—the difference is in the flowers at the feet of the animals.

The goblet is, of course, made from modern pewter—96 per cent tin, 4 per cent antimony—and has the dull gleam of modern pewter, a gleam missing from the old leaden pewter. The goblet is a darkish but noble colour, and the shape is one that gave rise to the name of "Yates goblet". You know it is the perfect material for drinking light or fine wines and one cordonnair I know always serves champagne in pewter, in small glass-bottomed tankards or beakers.

Pewter keeps drinks cold (or hot) and adds no odd taste to even the lightest of wines. The rim is neither cold nor sharp to the lips as silver often is, and the hand is better insulated from the temperature of the drink than with silver. It is terrific for mulled wine, which is coming back into fashion as well as for serving inexpensive wines, especially as winter encroaches into summer months. If serving with a red wine, lay the goblets out well in advance and they take on the exact temperature of the room and of the wine. For cold wines, they are excellent as they are, but some people put them in the refrigerator for a short time before laying the table.

The shape is one of those that settle comfortably in the hand, and the weight is beautifully balanced. It holds a really generous glass, and is equally good for serving cold water or lager.

Please complete the coupon carefully—UK addresses only. Normal delivery within 28 days from receipt of order. Queries, not orders, to Christine Westwood at 18 Ogle Street, London W1P 7LG or on 01-637 7851.

Send to: Jubilee Pewter, Selective Market Place, 18 Ogle Street, London W1P 7LG.

I would like Pewter Plate(s) at £29.00 each and Pewter Goblet(s) at £21.50 each. My cheque/PO for £..... made payable to Selective Market Place Ltd., is enclosed.

Name
Address
Postcode

Times Newspapers Limited,
Newspaper House, New Square,
London WC1, Tel. 01-226 8822
No. 39456 England.

We photographed it with the plate (10½ inches diameter) to remind you of the latter and to show you how they live together in perfect harmony.

Each goblet costs £21.50—or, if you have never drunk from pewter, I can recommend it. Today's pewter is easy to wash and keep clean, lovely on the table and nothing like the leaden tankards of old which were fine for beer, but just not for wine. You know it is the perfect material for drinking light or fine wines and one cordonnair I know always serves champagne in pewter, in small glass-bottomed tankards or beakers.

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SHOPAROUND



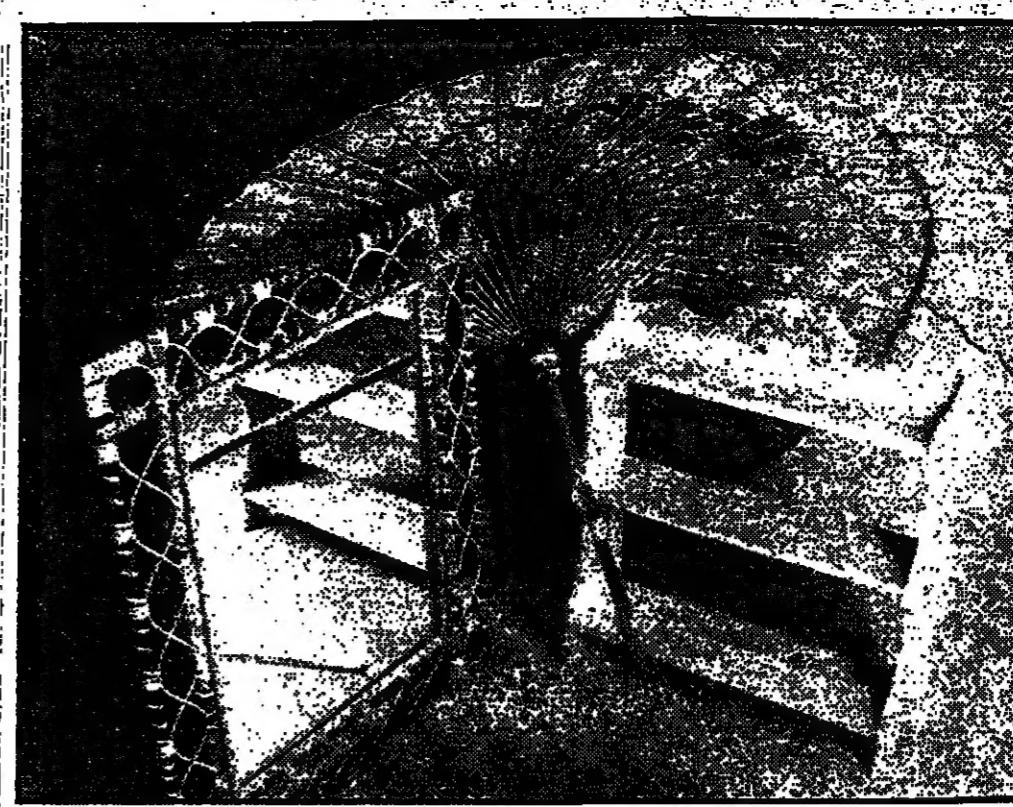
Vera di Palma, FCCA, FTII, is tax correspondent for *The Times*, besides professionally coping with the tax problems of clients who testify to her thoroughness and expertise. You can take her into your home as an adviser for a mere £4.75 including VAT and postage.

Vera has made an ingenious and useful audio cassette which guides you firmly and carefully step by step along the complex path of completing those annual tax returns which may still be lying in the domestic

or office pending tray because you cannot get around to filling them in. The tape is marched to the 1977/78 returns and obviously you need to look up these scraps leading reference books. She uses no professional jargon, no obscure words, no purely financial words except where they are both necessary and well known but goes through the chore clearly and comprehensively in a clear voice, with brief explanations.

She makes sure that you claim every allowance that is rightfully yours, smooths your puzzled brow and builds up your confidence. Even if you have an accountant or similar professional adviser, her considered advice is useful because it will help you to know what to collect together for him or her. The cassette's title is as simple and direct as Vera's voice and you can buy "How to prepare your 1977/78 tax return" on sound cassette for £4.75 from Mobile Training and Exhibitions, Knights Place, Whitchurch, Shropshire SY11 5PG (telephone 052 884370). It may prove twice to remind you to give your name and address but you would be surprised by the number of people who write to order merchandise without doing so, and the poor company is landed with a bad reputation for belated dispatch. Many have to write letters c/o the payee's bank and thank heaven for account numbers since the cheque writer's name is not always legible and there are still some cheques not printed with names. Postal orders are the worst because there is no way of identifying the sender and selling firms have to wait for annotated letters.

Sheila Black



At Divertimenti, you can find everything you might possibly need for jamming, preserving and putting up fruit and vegetables in any shape or form, together with a book on making cheeses, farm style, at home. The cheese kit is a lot of money—the press and mould are £48.50 and there are many accessories that add up to something around £25 to £30—the book itself is £3.75 plus 65p postage. The way cheese is being in price, the kit just might prove itself for the unlimited milk. For myself, I like to buy cheeses by the truckle (5lb or about 7 or 8lb), fresh from the Somerset farm and at the same price per lb as cheddar cheese in shops. Strong, yet not so strong that it burns lips and palate, the Cheddar cheeses from Somerset are delicious, soft on arrival, easy to keep, slow to crumble or go hard, and very moreish. They have so many regular customers that you often have to wait your turn for an order, or even to get on to the list and you certainly need to start placing Christmas gift orders right now. But they make original presents, these truckles of cheese, and think how many meals you can make with cheese, as our TV sets keep

trying to prove. Just now, with so many people on holiday, the cheese queues might be longer so do telephone or write—Cherry Pudding Farm, Shropshire, Priory Farm, Chetton Mendip, Bath, BA3 4NT, Somerset (Chetton Mendip SS1). My last 5lb truckle (the name for a round, muslin-enclosed cheese) was £6.44 but it shares or lasts well and is worth the postage for the condition in which it arrives as well as for the better flavour. Divertimenti is at 68 Marylebone Lane, London, W1.

Among my favourite kitchen shops are the two little Cucina branches at 4 Ladbroke Grove, near the corner with Holland Park, and at 8 Englands Lane, Hampstead, London, NW3. Both are stuffed with mugs, accessories, pine and cane things mainly for kitchen and garden and both do leaflet for mail order, with good descriptive drawings and updated prices—the mail order from the Hampstead shop.

A spaghetti server, reminiscent of a worn bath brush, is every bit as useful as it is fun to stand in your jar of wooden kitchen spoons and other tools—I always think the wooden things look and keep best standing up in a jar or wooden box and hate them in drawers where they are hidden. Furthermore,

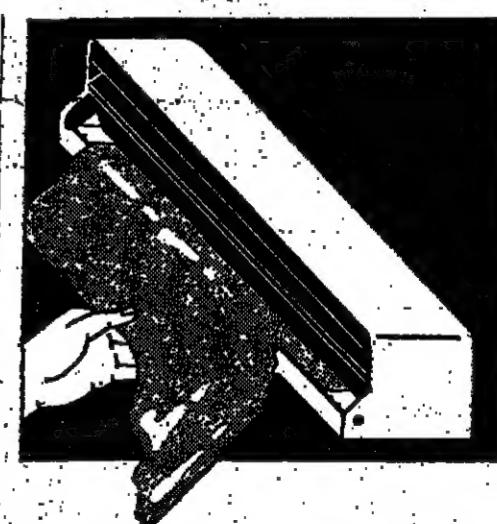


A Times reader wrote to tell me of the inexpensive joy his family had got from Whiz rings. His description enabled us to give Hamley's enough data to identify it and we had it sketched as our choice for summer holiday toy for most ages. It is so lightweight that it adds nothing to the impediments of summer outings and picnics, more often gets brought in from the garden than left out to catch under the mower because children love either to whiz it or to bounce it back towards home as they are called in at close of play.

The Whiz ring has a wide rim (nearly two inches) which is concave on one side and obviously convex on the other. You can become skillful about whizzing it so that it curves around trees or posts, runs fast or slowly through the air and it is a good game to try to propel it slowly and to catch it before it lands, chasing it only after starting the whiz. You can throw it at the floor and bounce it or you can bounce it off walls and see

that it never hits the floor. Or, wherever you bounce it you can play at chasing it and keeping it airborne after the first bounce. Play horseshoes by trying to ring a post or stub of a tree branch or some such target. Use it in the water, throw two together and generally spend hours with the thing. Large ones are nine inches in diameter and cost 35p for three, while the smaller ones, six inches in diameter, are three for 25p (ask for Mini Whiz ring) and both can be whizzed for up to 100 feet. Hamleys sell by mail for 15p postage up to two sets from their address at Regent Street, London, W1.

It is not easy to buy such cheap fun these days. I am sure most toyshops have them and they are packaged in threes—red, yellow and blue plastic rings together. Adults throw them for the other to catch on his or her arm, toddlers seem to use them as throwing objects. I have seen them at Harrods, John Lewis, Waterford, waterproof dolls and animals, Metal and marketed by Hales, PO Box 33, Harrowbrook Road, Bingley, Yorkshire, and one or two branches, Fawcett and other leading stores or kitchen supply shops.



I never know whether or not Swish products called themselves that because they look just that or because the original curtain tracks resulted in the gentlest swish at a time when most other curtain rails were clattering rather more noisily. Both would be good reasons and their new kitchen dispensers of aluminium foil, cling film and paper towels live up to Swish standards.

The cling film dispenser prevents that insane maddening curling of this uncannily recyclable material by locking the material while cutting the edge. The same action does make for neater rip-offs with all three materials although the other two behave better than cling film. The white plastic casings have acrylic facades in either smoky grey or clear brown and all are designed for wall-fixing or fitting to worktops. The kitchen towel dispenser is 9 inches long and costs about £4.17. The cling-film version is 12 inches and £3.60 with a roll of 1000-gram paper. The foil model is 22 inches long and about £2.10. Stockists include Harrods, John Lewis, at Oxford Street and one or two branches, Fawcett and other leading stores or kitchen supply shops.

From Saturday, July 30, you can see a superb exhibition of glass and china at Harrods. A magnificent new collection of Boehm porcelain is based upon some of the treasures of Tutankhamun. Some of the pieces, in limited editions, will cost money—in all the pieces range from £23 to £1,800.

Nearly 150 Doulton figurines will be there to represent the company's complete range and to be sold as a special collection for £3.700, but there will also be 10,000 Doulton figures to be bought individually. Doulton's new collection of fine bone china in white and pale blue from the "Pate sur Pate" pattern which has raised gold design, Haviland of Limoges shows "Bahrain", a clear red pattern also with 24 carat raised gold. Each piece can be created for £3.50 extra. Other stars are the "Majestic Animaline" pattern and some unusual porcelain, also from Dresden. A unique collection of Waterford, designed by the crystal cutters themselves, show a wide variety of the best in crystal cutting but prices begin at £125.

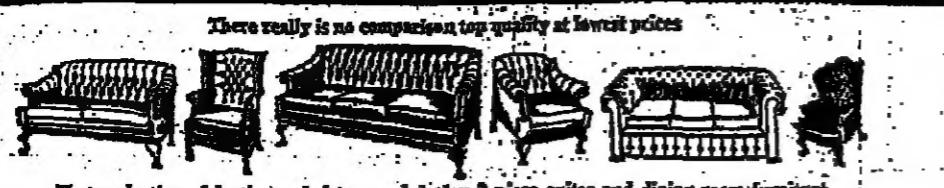
Webb Corben's full lead crystal includes a hand-engraved wine service for eight, exclusive to Harrods and priced at £1,250 among other pieces for less money. This one is fantastic and well worth a visit even if you plan only to stand and stare. Open until September 17.

Students of solar energy should see the Solar Show in the grounds of Bedfont Colours, Regent's Park, open from 10 am to 7 pm daily until July 31.

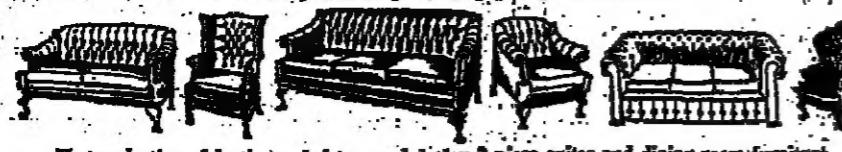


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There really is no comparison to quality at Savoy prices



Huge selection of leather-upholstery and diners. 3 piece suites and dining room furniture.

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Slaughter in Edmonton

I now have the biggest collection of Reproduction Furniture assembled under one roof. I will sell at prices that will deliberately undercut any of my competitors! So before you buy, come and talk to me for a deal unobtainable elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,

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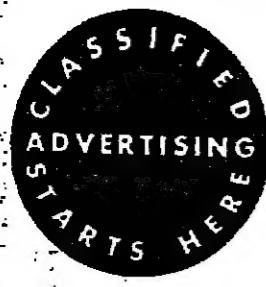
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OPEN DAILY 10 a.m



DEATHS

BARFIELD — On June 30, John Joyce, 81, of 108, Amherst Road, Hove. Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Hartfield, his wife and son, died. Mrs. Hartfield, 80, a widow, died on June 29.

CALGURIE — CHARLES CLEMENT, peacefully on July 21st after a long illness, aged 80. Son of Clementine, beloved mother of Carolyn Faulker and Emily Stanhope. Robert, Sarah, Dominic, Gillian, Michael, Clementine, and Charles. Funeral Mass of Holy Church, Anglican Chapel, 10, St. Paul's, London EC4, Friday, July 14th, at 11.00 a.m. Catholic Church of Our Lady of Pilar, Mayfair, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, May 29th, at 11.00 a.m. Burial, St. Peter's, Mayfair, followed by cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, 10, Golders Green Road, London NW10, 1.30 p.m. Flowers, but donations may be made to the Royal Marsden Hospital Fund.

HODGES — On June 21st, 1977, at Hodge's Nursing Home, Burton-upon-Trent, G. E. Hodges, 81, formerly of 10, Newlands, Burton-upon-Trent, died. Burial, St. Peter's, Burton-upon-Trent, on Friday, July 14th, at 11.00 a.m. followed by cremation at Burton-upon-Trent Crematorium, 23, Savile Row, London W1X 2NE.

ONE IN 1,000?

You must be one of those who want the *Times* to remain at **ALLINGTON CASTLE**, 10, Allington, Leicestershire, with you, education etc. Please send a stamp addressed envelope to: **THE WARDEN, Dept. T**, Allington Castle, Leicestershire.

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"And I will put my spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes." Exodus 36:27.

BIRTHS

GRETT — On July 22nd, to Lucy and Alan, a daughter, born at Alderholt, a brother for Sophie.

HILLIARD — On 19th July, to Mary (nee Corke), and William Charles Roper.

COK — On July 23rd, at University Hospital, Nottingham, to Philip and Penelope, a son, Christopher (Hugh William), a brother for Sophie.

GILCHRIST — On July 21st, in Nottingham, to Jane (nee Subrahmanyam), and Michael, a brother for Sophie.

MILLIGAN — On 21st July, to Brian and Michael of Talbot.

PHIPPS — On July 21st, 1977, at Simpson Memorial Maternity Hospital, to Philip, a son, and Jeremy, a daughter.

THOMAS — On 21st July, 1977, to Barbara (nee Van der Kiste), and William Charles Patrick.

WILLATT — On 19th July, 1977, to Janina and Tim, of Bredon, Gloucestershire, a daughter (Nicola).

SILVER WEDDINGS

POWELL, JOHN and PATRICK — Happy silver wedding anniversary—Love Marion, Ali Edward.

GOLDEN WEDDING

BAKER, BONHAM-CARTER — On July 23rd, at Westerham, Kent, to John Baker, Royal Air Force to Dame Barbara Carter. All our love and good wishes go to David and Jeremy—a daughter.

WATSON — On 21st July, 1977, to Barbara (nee Van der Kiste), and William Charles Patrick.

WILLATT — On 19th July, 1977, to Janina and Tim, of Bredon, Gloucestershire, a daughter (Nicola).

DEATHS

ASTON-KEMP — On July 19th, at Southwark, Sutton, Dore, Mrs. Bransby. Private cremation. No flowers.

DEATHS

DOWN — On July 19th, 1977, to Mrs. Bransby. Private cremation. No flowers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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IN MEMORIAM

SELL, SIR STANLEY — On 19th July, 1977. Never far away.

REV. DR. HAROLD JOSCH — On 19th July, 1977. Beloved son of Rev. Dr. Josch, of St. Paul's, London EC4.

BRITISH GIRL — (16) wants stay

French girl — (16) wants stay

British girl — (16) wants stay

French girl — (16) wants stay

British girl — (16) wants stay

<b